The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,582 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 188
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th Jan.
—ASSAM	3048	500	W. J. Nantes	22nd ,,
L MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th ,,
M VICEROY	3116	600	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2363	500	J. P. Hassall	12th ,,
— GWALIOR	2753	500	F. Harris	19th ,,
L GANGES	4196	800	S. Stewart	26th ,,
M SIAM	2011	500	E. Asadown	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3338	600	T. J. Anderton	12th ,,
M NIZAM	2724	500	W. J. Webber	19th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1886.
PESHAWUR	3800	600	L. H. Moule 22nd Jan.
CLYDE	4124	850	E. M. Edmond 5th Feb.
HYDASPES	3284	500	G. Grivenor 19th ,,
ANCONA	3126	600	G. Murray 5th March.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 12, 18 6.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 685. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Dec. 29, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 26th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 30, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000 850	1st Feb. 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000 850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	1st April 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Season House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1886
TITANIA	G. Maherolen	4,100 600	2nd Feb.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500 550	2nd Mar.
ELEKTRA	G. Doncich	4,200 600	3rd April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st, and BRINDISI on the 3rd, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1886.
ELEKTRA	G. Doncich	4,200 600	31st Jan.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA *VIA* COLOMBO.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1886.
ORION	S. Mersa	3,600 550	15th Jan.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, (Bombay).
Jan. 12, 1886.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1886
*CLAN MURRAY	2,100	E. Warfolk	16th Jan.
,, FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	26th Jan.
,, OGILVIE	2,450	G. Nelson	4th Feb.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th January, 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

Capts.	Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2700	400 on or about 4th Mar.
S.S. WINSLOW HALL	Verrill	2700	400 on or about 28th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th January, 1886, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,497 tons, on MONDAY, 18th January, at 11 a.m. (unless detained by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

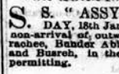
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th January, 1886. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the *Ports* in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. RAJPOOTANA	2030	10th February, 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
12th January, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE well-known and fast sailing s.s. COLOMBO, Captain HUSSON, will sail direct for Marseilles on the 26th February next.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Passage, &c., apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Bombay, 11th January 1886. Agents.

CITY LINE.

THE first-class steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2,651 tons, will sail for London on or about 15th January, 1886. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkahs, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 21st December, 1885. Agents.

PASSENGER SEASON, 1886.
ANCHOR LINE.

A first-class STEAMER of this Line will leave BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL and LIVERPOOL for BOMBAY, regularly once a fortnight.

Favourable terms for return passages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 26th November, 1885.

SHIPS-BINOCULARS,
NIGHT-GLASSES,

of extraordinary power and large fields

BY D. MCGREGOR and CO.

A fine selection on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

			Cash prices. Rs. as.
One Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes		each	0 10
Eighteen Penny	do.	do.	,, 1 0
Two-Shilling	do.	do.	,, 1 2
Three-Shilling	do.	do.	,, 1 13
Five-Shilling	do.	do.	,, 2 12

BOXES OF DRY, CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,,	4 0
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,,	8 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,,	13 8
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,,	27 0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brush Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c. And other sizes.	,,	68 0

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	,,	6 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	,,	12 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c. And other sizes.	,,	20 0

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes Colour, &c.	,,	14 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes Colour, &c.	,,	32 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes Colour, &c. And other sizes.	,,	48 0

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.
GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.
Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES.
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ENGINE FOR SALE, 24 H. P. Condensing Engine; may be seen working at the Mint on Thursday, the 14th instant, between the hours of 10 and 4 will be sold by auction.

J. H. WHITE, Col. R. E.,
Mint Master.
H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 9th January 1886

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 20th instant for the supply during the current year, ending 31st December 1886, deliverable at the Ajmere Depôt of the under-noted Timber:—

Babool in logs estimated quantity			152 c. ft.
Deodar	do.	do.	2592 ,,
Huldoo	do.	do.	3630 ,,
Mango	do.	do.	691 ,,
Sal	do.	do.	6400 ,,
Sheeshum	do.	do.	480 ,,

A deposit of Rupees Five Hundred will be required to accompany each tender which should be superscribed "Tender for Timber" and addressed to the Agent, Bombay Office. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Company's Offices, Fort, Agent.
Bombay, 9th January, 1886.

TREACHER AND CO. LIMITED.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. THE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.
LEVELS, LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS, SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF-HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. as.
SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	
Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality	48 0
Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	36 0
Moselle, Nonpareil, finest extra quality	48 0
Moselle, Muscatel, very choice	36 0
Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.	

STILL GERMAN WINES.	1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
Rudesheimer, mellow	32 0	34 0
Hochheimer, fine flavoured	26 0	28 0
Laubenheimer	21 0	23 0
Steinwein in Bocksbeutels	33 0	...

SHERRY.		Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. as.
Amontillado, choice and superior	*black capsule*	40 0
Invalida', highly recommended	,,	30 0
Amoroso, full-flavoured grand Sherry	,,	30 0
Montilla, extra pale and very dry	,,	30 0
Manzanilla, light and very dry	*red* ,,	25 0
Pale, medium dry, very popular	*yellow* ,,	23 0
Vino de Pasto, pale and dry	*pink* ,,	22 0
A good ordinary Wine	*white* ,,	18 0

MARSALA.		
Marsala, virgin pale, finest	*yellow capsule*	18 8

MADEIRA.		
Madeira, E. I., very superior, 2 voyages	*black capsule*	42 0
Madeira, excellent wine	*red* ,,	36 0
Madeira, fine young wine	*blue* ,,	26 0

HUNGARIAN WINE.		
Carlowitz, superior selected	*blue capsule*	33 0
Carlowitz, very choice	*red* ,,	20 8
Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.		

WHISKY.—SCOTCH.	
Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure, "Heart-Shaped Label"	25 0
Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky, Square Bottles	27 8
Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	40 0
Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	36 0
Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	21 0
Andrew Usher and Co., Old Vatted Glenlivet, "Special Reserve"	25 8
Old Vatted Glenlivet	33 4

WHISKY.—IRISH.	
Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure	25 0
Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	21 0
Dublin Whisky Finest Old Irish, 3 Shamrocks	28 8
Fine Old Irish, 1 Shamrock	26 4

COGNAC.		
Red Capsule, good quality		26 0
Blue Capsule, "a capital peg Brandy"		29 0
White Capsule, "delicate flavour"		32 0
Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale"		35 0
Black Capsule, "old pale, superior"		40 0
Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old		50 0
Lefavre Cognac	*bison brand gold capsule*	15 8
Jean Sibadey's Brandy		21 0

SPIRITS.		
Rum, finest old Jamaica	*white capsule*	24 0
Rum, fine "Pineapple"	,,	22 0
Gin, London Old Tom, first quality	,,	23 8
Dry Gin	,,	23 8
Geneva, in flasks, the best	,,	19 0
Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic	,,	19 8

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES ON APPLICATION.

GYMKHANA CLUBS SUPPLIED.

ATHLETICS, BADMINTON, BICYCLING, BOATING, BOXING CAMPING OUT, CRICKET, CROQUET, DUMB-BELLS, FIVES, FENCING, FOOTBALL GOLF, GYMNASTICS, HOCKEY, INDIAN CLUBS, JUMPING, LACROSSE, LAWN, BOWLS, LAWN-TENNIS, POLO, QUOITS, RACKETS, RINKING, RUNNING, SWIMMING, SINGLE STICK, WALKING.

UNIFORMS, COMPLETE BADGES TO ANY DESIGN IN GOLD, SILVER, PLATED METAL, SILK, WORSTED, &c., &c.

STRIPED FLANNELS, RIBBONS AND SASHES MADE IN EVERY AND ANY COLOR DESIRED.

BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, PERAMBULATORS, BATH CHAIRS, INVALID CHAIRS, TENTS, LUNCHEON BASKETS, LATHES, FRET SAWS MAGIC LANTERNS, PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS

It is impossible to give prices and details of all the above appliances and apparatus, but if the order is left to Goy to do his best, Indian resident's may depend that they will get the most suitable for their purpose at lowest prices. Packing cases are charged cost price, and freight studied to save expense. Orders executed on remittances, or references.

GOY OF LEADENHALL ST., LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1817—BANKERS, BANK OF ENGLAND.

TESTIMONIAL AS TO GOY'S PURCHASE-HIRE-SYSTEM M— R — — d, MADRAS, 7th January, 1885.

Dear Sir,—I cannot tell you how pleased I am with the handsome Bicycle you have sent me, it arrived safely on Monday, 4th inst., by the s. s. Rollo. Please accept my best thanks for all the trouble you have taken in having it built for me. I tried it the first evening it arrived—and could have gone out for some miles enjoying the ride.—It has everything I want, and beautifully finished. I shall do my best in trying to get you some orders from my friends out here. My instalments will follow monthly and you will occasionally hear how the machine is getting on, thanking you again, and wishing you all the good wishes of the season.

Yours faithfully H. H.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN HORSE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
ON THE HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Limited, have much pleasure in intimating to the public that they have just unpacked their first consignment of Bicycles and Tricycles of the very best finish, and beg to draw their attention to the fact that they are now offering them for sale on the easy purchase system.

The main object of this system is to assist persons of small means and regular incomes to the possession of a useful article by a series of small monthly payments until the entire sum is secured, the security being a lien on the Bicycle or Tricycle while in the possession and use of the purchaser. The system offers great advantages to those who are not in immediate possession of funds, in that the small monthly instalments have not any serious tax upon their income.

THE "SPIDER" TRICYCLE.—This is a wonderfully cheap machine considering the excellent nature of its manufacture, with the new adjustable "ventilator," spring saddle, nickel-plated fittings, ball bearings combining speed, power, lightness, and simplicity throughout, is the lightest driver extant, a powerful machine, and a good hill climber.

For cash with order ..... Rs. 500,
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 44 ..... Rs. 528.

THE "CHALLENGE" BICYCLE.—This is a safety machine of beautiful finish, ball bearings to all wheels and levers.

For Cash with order ..... Rs. 325.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 35-12 ..... Rs. 362.

THE "CHAMPION" BICYCLE powerfully constructed, a sound, strong, and reliable machine.

For cash with order ..... Rs. 220.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments ..... Rs. 264.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WATCH, CHRONOMETER, CLOCK MAKERS, AND JEWELLERS,
(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER),
BOMBAY.

CLARETS!
CLARETS!!
CLARETS!!!

WE beg to invite attention to our selection of bottled Clarets. The assortment consists of great diversity of character, and is deservedly popular both with Connoisseurs and General Consumers:—

Per doz. bottles. Rs. as.		Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
9 0	Petit Medoc (good useful House-hold Wine).	5 0
9 8	Medoc Superior (soft and excellent value)	5 8
10 0	St. Julien	6 0
12 0	St. Estephe (Light Breakfast Wines	7 0
12 8	St. Emilion (strongly recommended).	7 8
13 0	Chateau de Frances (Favorite Breakfast Wines	7 8
15 0	Margant (recommended)	8 8
16 0	Haut Canon	9 0
17 0	Monton Rothschild (Soft and fully matured)	9 3
20 0	Chateau Leoville (Magnificient Bouquet	11 0
23 0	Chateau Lafitte (recommended).	13 8
26 0	Chateau La Rose (Light and Soft with Beautiful	14 0
28 0	Chateau Margaux Aroma	16 0

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL STORES.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

A PIANO FOR Rs. 300 CASH!!!
S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.
BIJOU OR STUDENTS'S PIANO.

CASE IS OF SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.
EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.
INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.
ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.
Tone and Touch are excellent.
COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient for the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.
Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.
SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in.; height, 3ft. 7in.; depths from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 160lbs.

Price Rs. 320, Packed.

NEW PIANOS, each at...Rs. 300, 450, 500, 600, 650, 750, 850, 900, 1,750.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS ... from Rs. 300 to Rs. 750
HARMONIUMS ... from Rs. 100 to Rs. 800
AMERICAN ORGANS ... from Rs. 120 to Rs. 750

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

WE shall from THIS DAY, until further Notice, allow TWO ANNAS DISCOUNT on each Rupee to clear our remaining Stock of Toys and Fancy Goods for Xmas.

OUR PRICES ARE ACKNOWLEDGED CHEAP.

Hundreds have expressed their satisfaction for our reasonable prices.

SHROFF BROTHERS.
No. 52, Esplanade-cross-road. (Near Crawford-market.)

TO LET, a very desirable upper-storeyed BUNGALOW at Parell, consisting of a drawing and dining-room and four bed-rooms, and has a very charming garden. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious BUNGALOW, on "Parly Hill," commanding an extraordinary charming sea view. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable TOP FLOOR in Hornby-row. It is entirely open to the westerly sea-breeze. For rent an other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, Three very desirable SHOPS in Hornby-row, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, in Mazagon, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on Nawab's Tank-road. Rent, Rs. 65. Also another Bungalow in the same compound. Rent, Rs. 35. Also a spacious godown for Rs. 30. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIO OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 9 of 1883.

JAMSETJEE NASSERWANJEE TATA & OTHERS ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
BUCHOOBAI, WIDOW, and another ..... Defendants.
Estate of HORMUSJEE NOWROJEE SAKLATWALA, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders are invited for the purchase of the Plaintiffs' claim in Suit No. 339 of 1884, in which Mr. L. A. WATKINS, the Receiver appointed in this suit, is the Plaintiff, and the HONORABLE CHARLES FREDERICK FAWRAN, Acting Advocate-General, of Bombay, the said Buchoobai, widow, Rapoojee Hormusjee Saklatwalla, Ratanbai widow, of Nowrojee Dorabjee alias Nowrojee Dalzelbhoy (since deceased), Merwanjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla and Bamanjee Dorabjee Saklatwalla, are the Defendants (being the suit instituted with reference to the immovable property called or known by the name of Kurstwaly property.)

Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned as Solicitors for the Receiver at their Office, No. 31, Meadow-street, up to the 15th day of January 1886, and the cover should be addressed to the undersigned and subscribed with the words "Tender for purchase of claim in Suit No. 339 of 1884."

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 500 cash or Currency Notes, and must be in the form to be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Information regarding the claim in the said suit and the present condition of the suit can be obtained at the office of the undersigned, where the papers and proceedings in the said suit can be inspected during office hours.

Particulars and conditions of sale with form of Tender can also be obtained at any time during office hours of the office of the undersigned as Solicitors for the Receiver.

The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Solicitors to Mr. L. A. Watkins, the Receiver appointed in this Suit of the Estate of Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, deceased.
Bombay, No. 31, Meadow-street, 7th January, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager... Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
COMMITTEE.—The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY. Captain HENRY MORLAND, Colonel SMART, R. A., RENZI WALTON, Esq., C. E., H. M. PHIPSON, Esq.
THE GAIETY COMPANY.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE LORD REAY.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 14th JANUARY, ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Production at an enormous expense of the GRAND DRAMA
A WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE.
New and Beautiful Scenery painted expressly for this Piece including
THE GREAT SNOW SCENE.
The Performance will commence at 9 p. m., with R. Cunningham's celebrated Drama entitled
A WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Bertrand	Mr C Vane.
Remy	,, D C Smith.
Appiani	,, J Devon.
Dr Barthelet	,, Geo Anderson.
Henri de Bassieres	,, H Cleveland.
Grosmere	Miss Minnie Hinson.
Keeper	Mr H Walters.
Madelaine	Miss Louie Crawford.
Catherine	Mrs Geo Norville.
Marguerite	,, Miss Emma Markham.
Countess de Bassieres	L Vernon.
A Nun	Minnie Hinson.
Charlotte	May Anderson.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 15TH JAN.
Repetition of the above Programme.

SATURDAY, 16TH JAN.
OLD GOOSEBERRY
AND THE HURLE-QUE
THE FIELD OF THE
CLOTH OF GOLD.

MR. F. HURST begs to announce that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS as MERCHANT in No. 28, Meadows-street, Fort.
Bombay, January, 1886.

TO LET, half of a very desirable BUNGALOW in Marine Lines. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE.
2, Horaby-row, Fort. House Agent.

DOUBLE SAFE.

DOUBLE SAFES differ from the usual folding-door SAFES, being made with a centre partition dividing the SAFE into two equal parts, each having its distinct door opening independently of the other. The Keys of the right-hand door open only that half of the SAFE, while those of the left-hand door are master-keys to open both portions. This construction of SAFE permits the book-keeper to use the right-hand compartment alone, while the other is reserved for the principal, who, with his MASTER-KEY, has command of both compartments. Price, Rs. 525, net cash.
Chubb's illustrated price-list free by post.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.
In the matter of HIRACHAND LAKMICHAND and LAKMICHAND KHIMJI, lately trading under the name, style and firm of HIRACHAND LAKMICHAND, adjudged Insolvents.
WHEREAS the joint Petition of MANJI CARA and MANJI MULJI, the petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents verified by the joint Affidavit of the said Petitioning Creditors Manji Cara and Manji Muljl was filed in this Honourable Court on this day and whereas the said Hirachand Lakmichand and Lakmichand Khimji have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of Section nine of the Act, eleven and twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of the Honourable Court and that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in schedule C, to the said Act annexed. Dated this 11th day of January 1886.
C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 13th day of January, 1886.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

A BLACK ARAB HORSE suitable for a Dog-cart. A splendid mover. Height 14-2. Age 5 years, believed to be sound. Price Rs. 500.
An English-built second-hand VICTORIA by Hafler & Co., late King & Co., in very good order.
An English-built miniature BROUGHAM by King & Co., London, in good condition.
Just arrived a new English-built BAROUCHE and a MAIL PHAETON by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury. Also a new English Victoria, some Polo and Dog-carts, suitable for ponies and horses of sizes.
And also some neat and nice sets of English single, double and four-in-hand harnesses, carriage lamps, dinner and toilet sets, iron single and double bed-steads, &c., &c.
For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NUDA VERITAS
EFFECTUALLY RESTORES GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR.
IT IS NOT A DYE.
One trial will convince. It has no equal. Its use defies detection.
Per case, Rs. 6.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CARBOLIC MOUTH-WASH.
An Essential Requisite for the Toilet.
Heals all diseases of the gums.
Disinfects decayed Teeth.
An excellent gargle for sore throat.
An unparalleled Mouth-wash.
A purifier of foul breath.
Per bottle, Ans. 12.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK'S
LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGES.
(ENGLISH TAMAR)
The New and Popular Remedy for Constipation and its consequent disorders.
PALATABLE!
AGREEABLE!!
EFFICACIOUS!!!
Prepared only from Selected Fruits.
The Lozenges are coated with Chocolate, and will retain their virtues unimpaired by time or climate. Per bottle containing 12 doses, 12 annas; and Tin containing 36 doses, Re. 1-12.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of defective Assimilation, Cough and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia. But chiefly in the one presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from disgusting smell and taste of Cod-Liver-Oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.
Re. 1 per bottle.

"Your COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has done my patient a great deal of good."
"The COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., was given to a young boy with weak heart. I am glad to say he is improving. The boy takes it without the least dislike. I therefore have with pleasure my heartfelt thanks."
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1, Postage half anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.
FRIDAY, 15th JANUARY, 1886.
Under the Patronage of
BRIGADIER-GENL. HEATHCOTE, C. B.,
BY
MR. CHAS. WAGNER,
Assisted by
MR. SAM BENSON.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Pianoforte Duet....Lady Amateur and Mr. Wagner.
Humourous Song....The Masher ....Mr. Sam Benson.
THOUGHT READING.
The Bank Note Number
The Handkerchief Experiment
The Boquette
The Murder and Robbery detected
Mr. CHAS WAGNER.
Topical Song.....The Only One.
Mr. SAM BENSON.
Interval of 5 minutes.

PART II.
Pianoforte Solo....Poet and Peasant ... Mr. Stanley.
THOUGHT READING.
Waiving a Coin
Finding the date of same
Pin Hiding
Mr. CHAS. WAGNER.
Humourous Song
Thought Reading on the Brain.
Mr. SAM BENSON.
Second Sight Seeing.
Mr. CHAS. WAGNER.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Front Seats .....Rs. 3
Second Seats 2
Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open 8-30. Commence at 9.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a friend of Mr. HAJEE CASSUM MOOLJEE of Bombay, Khoja inhabitant, being desirous, if possible, to settle with the creditors of the said HAJEE CASSUM MOOLJEE, all creditors and persons having any claims or demands upon or against the property of the said Hajee Cassum Mooljee are hereby requested to send in the full particulars of their claims and demands, together with all proofs thereof, to the undersigned at their office, No. 27 Meadow-street, on or before the 28th day of January Instant, and notice is hereby also given that after that date the said friend will proceed, if possible, to settle only with such of the creditors as shall have sent in the full particulars of their claims and demands within the time aforesaid.—Dated this 13th day of January 1886.
PESTONJEE & RUSTIM,
Attorneys-at-Law.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No. trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dress made up according to the prevailing modes.

WINES, Spirits, and Ices of the best quality, only to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

THALLINUM SULFURICUM, at Rs. 3-12 per tin of 1 oz. Thallinum Tortaricum, at Rs. 3-12 per tin of 1 oz. Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

EFGH WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—Clearance Sale of Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods, two annas per rupee discount on our Cheap Prices. Apply early.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LADIES' PARASOLS, Silk Umbrellas for Gentlemen, excellent Walking Sticks. The Ariston and various other useful articles at moderate prices at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

TO any one wanting a Quiet Residence, singly or with family, at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, the place is within short distance of the Prince's Dock, only 10 minutes' walk by the short cut to the Works. House has a name of being a quiet one.—Terms, extremely moderate.

AMERICAN 10 Pin Bowling Alley, only one of its kind in Bombay, at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon. Game of healthful recreation and amusement. Tram up to Prince's Dock, or Victoria from the Prince's Dock, to carry four, 6 annas.

CASH BOXES.—Hobb's Patent Locks, with Tray, for Silver, Notes, Jewellery, &c., &c. 7 by 3 by 4, Rs. 8-8. 8 by 3½ by 4, Rs. 11-8. 9 by 3½ by 5, Rs. 13-8.
THORPE & Co.,
General Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED—Fashionable Angola, Scotch, and Spring Tweed. For a Sack Coat and Trowsers, Rs. 18 to Rs. 25. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

SEWING MACHINES of every description, with all the latest and most modern improvements and attachments, a large assortment to select from.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

AYALA'S Extra quality, dry CHAMPAGNE, Rs. 56 per case. Agents. PHIPSON & Co.

TRICYCLES.—Very best makers only. Rs. 240 to 300 each, complete. Address KANGAROO AGENCY, Madras.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, being about to REMOVE HER PRESENT PLACE OF BUSINESS, is now offering her goods for sale at 25 per cent. discount cash.

DECORATIONS FOR BALL ROOMS, drawing rooms, &c., suitable for the season, Plush and Leather Bags, Ladies' Companions, &c.—PEARSE.

BACON.—Choice Breakfast Bacon, on cut, per lb. as 13; per piece over 10 lbs., per lb. as. 12.—PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Church-gate-street, Fort.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A MARVEL of cheapness and beauty, combined with accurate time, 18ct. keyless lady's WATCH Rs. 50 only.—KANNY & CO., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

FANCY BAZAAR.—A fresh consignment of fancy goods and table ornaments, cutlery, and crockery. Prices cheap.—PANDAY BROTHERS, No. 57, Esplanade Cross-road.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 35, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

SCHAFFER and BUDENBERGS STEAM and by HYDRAULIC GAUGES of all sizes, also rules meters in stock. Apply to C. Flemming and Co., 12 Medow Street.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

THE PHŒBUS.—Photographic Apparatus (for amateurs), complete in polished wooden box. Two sizes, Rs. 35 and Rs. 45.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SUMMER CASHMERE HOSE.—Colours: Black, Navy Blue, and Maroon. Children's size, from Rs. 1-8; Ladies' size, from Rs. 2-4.—WATSON & Co., Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

VISHAMJI & CO., late Hurgovun Vanmali & Co., have removed their Millinery establishment to No. 1 Meadow-street, Fort, where Gents' Department is also added under competent Cutter. Wanted a Lady Milliner.

MAP of LOWER EGYPT.—OFFICIAL MAP of the DELTA. Based on the English and French Admiralty Surveys showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPHS, &c., mounted on cloth and rollers Price Re 1.

TO LADIES upon receipt of P. O. O. for Rs. 9, we will send Post-free a parcel containing—1 pair of Colored Satin Evening Shoes, 1 pair of 10-Button Colored Silk Gloves, 1 pair Colored Lisle Thread Hose. We return the money if our goods are not approved of.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs' Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodic l Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 14 as. per lb.; CHEDDAR CHEESE 13 as. per lb.; BACON, 12 as. per lb.—PEARSE Apollo-street.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£22,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LIST of WINES for SALE at the Godown of the undersigned:—

		Cash.	Credit.
		Rs.	Rs.
CLARET	St. Chrystoly .....Per doz. Qts.	12	13
	Do. .....Per 3 doz. Pts.	14	15½
	St. Estèphe .....Per 1 doz. Qts.	14	15½
	1878 Chateau Larose Per doz. Qts.	22	24½
HOCK	Hochheimer ..... ,, ,,	24	26
	Rüdesheimer Berg ..... ,, ,,	28	31
MOSELLE	Moselblümchen ..... ,, ,,	14	15½
	Grassen ..... ,, ,,	16	17½
	Piesporter ..... ,, ,,	18	20
	Bauncaster ..... ,, ,,	20	22
GIN	Danish Gin per case of 12 flasks	14	15½
BEER	Vienna Lager a fine beer (Gold Medal Paris Exhibition 1883) per case of 4 doz. Qts.	22	24
	Do. do. ,, 8 ,, Pts.	28	31
	Pilsener ..... ,, 4 ,, Qts.	20	22
	Do. do. ,, 8 ,, Pts.	26	28

CASH rates charged if paid within a month. Apply to C. FLEMMING & Co., 12, Medow-street.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 20 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17½. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, IRRITABILITY, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the dregs of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St; London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co. SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia billiousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 3s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.
Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

NOTICES.

MINNESINGERS.

AN EXTRA CONCERT, to which Ladies will be admitted, will be given at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January, the 20th. Commencing at 9-30 p.m.
Members can obtain free admission tickets for themselves, and also tickets for their guests. Price two rupees each, on application to the Honorary Secretary.
G. W. ROUGHTON,
5 Church Lane.

MR. W. W. WHITMORE has been admitted a partner in our Firm from the 1st inst.
ASQUITH & LORD.

THE BUSINESS in future will be carried on under the style and name of
ASQUITH, LORD, & WHITMORE.
Bombay, 12th Jan., 1886.

NOTICE.

WE beg to intimate that, on and after the 31st December, 1885, Messrs. Charles Day & Co. of London, will CEASE TO BE EXPORT AGENTS for our LL. Whisky.
All Orders sent to us direct, pending new arrangements, shall receive best attention.
KINAHAN & Co.,
20, Great Titchfield St., London, W.
November, 1885.

NOTICE.

IT is intended to erect in the neighbourhood of Lahore a College building for the education of the sons of Rulers, Chiefs, and native gentlemen of position in the Punjab.
2. Designs for this building are invited by the Committee of Management, who will pay an HONORARIUM of Rs. 2,000 (Rs. Two Thousand) for the design which they may accept.
3. All that will be required in the first instance is
(a). A ground plan.
(b). An elevation.
(c). A section drawing showing general features of construction.
(d). A general description of the building with a detailed statement of the materials to be employed in construction.
(e). A certificate that the entire cost of construction throughout will not exceed Rs. 1,50,000 approximately.
But the author of the design which may be accepted will be required, as a condition antecedent to payment of the HONORARIUM, to furnish within three months of notice of acceptance complete drawings, estimates and specifications necessary for the construction of the building; and also to make the design with above plans and documents over to the Committee as their property.
4. The accommodation required is one theatre or speech-room about 62 by 30 feet; five class-rooms about 32 by 20 feet; a library about 40 by 30 feet; play-room, laboratory, Principal's room, visitors' room, office, each of the same size as the class-rooms; together with lavatory accommodation. The plan must be so arranged as to admit of the construction of the theatre or speech-room together with the five class-rooms and lavatories as a building complete in itself for immediate use, but capable of having the other accommodation added when required; and also of being still further extended should necessity arise.
5. The papers (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e), referred to in para. 3 should be submitted on or before 20th April, 1886 to the JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, LAHORE, who is the Secretary to the Committee of Management. The Committee will take the papers submitted into consideration immediately after the 20th of April.
6. No design submitted should be marked with the name of the author, but with some selected motto or device, and the author's name and address should be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked with the same motto or device and forwarded along with the design.
7. The Committee are not bound to accept any of the designs submitted, and no person submitting an unaccepted design or papers will have any claim against the Committee except for the return of the design and papers furnished by him.
By order,
R. G. THOMSON,
Secy. to Committee of Management,
Punjab Chiefs' College.
Dated Lahore, 7th January, 1886.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.
ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-OR GHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK.
Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Fairbairn, 18in diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 3', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECK PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

FOR SALE.
1.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRIC EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.
ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS
WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL EAU
DE COLOGNE, EMPRESS OF INDIA
BOUQUET.
Sold everywhere
THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, and CALCUTTA, 1884.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24 Old Bond-street, London.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

ON SALE IN BOMBAY AT VERY ADVANTAGEOUS PRICES.

Owing to inability of buyer to complete purchase, the undernoted Machinery manufactured by E. R. & F. TURNER, of Ipswich, England—
ONE 8 H.P. PATENT AUTOMATIC VARIABLE EXPANSION PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, on Wrought Iron Wheels with Colonial Firebox, Spring Safety Valve, and Spark Catcher.
ONE DOUBLE 3' 0" CORN GRINDING MILL with Grey Stones, Silent Feed, Loose Pulley, Sundry Mill Tools, Reserve Wearing Parts and 60 ft. of 5½" Leather Belt.

The above are perfectly New and of the most modern and approved construction. On view at Messrs. KING, KING, & Co's, Bombay, where information may be obtained; or of the makers, E.R.&F.TURNER, Ipswich, England
TELEGRAMS:—"GIPPESWYK," IPSWICH.

P.S.—Correspondents are requested to refer to this Advertisement.

NOTICES.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England.....	1 5 25-32 pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.	
Ditto for demand drafts.....	1 5 13-16 ,,
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts	1 5 13-16 ,,
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts.....	1 6½ ,,
Sovereigns, Rs. 13-6 each	

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.
Further particulars on application.
WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 13th January, 1886.

ENAMELLED IRONTABLETS.
(A Vitreous Coating of Sheet Iron.)
FOR SIGNS, PLACARDS, SHOW-CARDS,
For Railway Station Advertising, &c.
Impervious to the effects of Exposure in any Climate.
Absolutely Permanent—always Bright and Effective.
Railway Station Names and Notices, Street Names Number Plates, Labels of every Description, Artistic and Richly Coloured, and Decorated Panels for Ceilings and Walls.
WILLING & COMPANY, Limited,
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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. The PRINCE of WALES,
K.G., K.G.C.S.I.
SIMPSON & CO.,
COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS, MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON & Co. respectfully invite the attention of their Constituents and the Public of Bombay to their large collection of Carriages finished and in progress at their extensive Show-rooms in Madras S. and Co.'s great experience gives them a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the European and Native Communities. Their Carriages, built by the most skilful workmen of the finest materials, the woodwork being entirely of the best seasoned Indian grown Timber, and under direct European Supervision, after lengthened trial in every part of India, have been proved to stand our varying climate infinitely better than European imported Carriages, while S. and Co.'s prices, taking into consideration cost of freight, charges, etc., will bear very favourable comparison with the latter. S. and Co. devote special attention to Light Carriages of every description, suitable for and within the power of a single Arab or Australian, and would mention their Miniature Broughams. S. and Co.'s improved Victoria Phaetons seated comfortably for four persons. Their registered Landaulette Broughams, the latter forming a complete open and close carriage. The change in this can be instantly effected by a Lady, even while the carriage is in motion. This also applies to their Landaus. The latest designs in miniature and full-sized Canoe and the now very fashionable Sociable Barouche. The new Empress and Viceroy Phaetons, fitted with patent lever brakes and shifting coach-seats. Mail and Stanhope Phaetons convertible to Wag

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B.V.R.C., Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Band, H. E. the Governor, Esplanade, 6-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 12th:—Adowa (s), from Rangoon. Yesterday:—Orion (s), from Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Chanda (s), for Calcutta; Armenia (s), Liverpool, &c.; and Satara (s), Buarch.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Escalona, Amana, and Verona entered, and the I. M. S. Tenasserim, and s.s. Armenia and Flamsteed left the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, at the Esplanade bandstand, to-day, at 5-30 p.m.:—

Overture	Konig Stephan	L. V. Beethoven.
Valse	Thine Alone	Meissler.
Selection	Fra Diavolo	Auber.
Quadrille	The Times	C. Coote.
Galop	Rotton Row	Keler Bela.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade bandstand this evening at 6-15 p.m.:—

Overture	Baner und Dichter	Suppe.
Polka Mazurka for Solo Cornet		Zikoff.
Valse	Mikado	Bucalossi.
Concert Arie for Solo Clarionet		Schreiner.
Selection	Linda di Chamouni	Donizetti.
Galop Militaire	Pleine Carrière	Bohm.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital in view of the body of Ranee, girl, aged 11 years. Deceased on the 6th instant sustained serious burns about her person, by the capsizing of a kerosine oil lamp. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

FATAL FRACAS AT AURANGABAD.—A correspondent writes:—On Saturday evening last the city of Aurungabad, situated about 14 miles from the Military Cantonment, was in a state of disorder owing to an attack by eleven seikhs on the police, resulting in the death of the police Amin, his brother and a Rohilla lad on the one side; and one seikh killed and four wounded on the other. The other six seikhs decamped.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Ragoo Essao, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession sundry articles, consisting of handkerchiefs, a cotton quilt, wearing apparel, and carpenter's tools, of the collective value of Rs. 10-6-0, reasonably suspected to have been stolen, or fraudulently obtained. The man, on admitting two previous convictions, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Messrs Meuesse & Co., writes to us:—"With reference to the paragraph that has appeared to-day in the local column of your paper that one Abdoola Khakee has reported to the police that he dropped from his pocket at our rooms on Monday last certain currency notes we have to state that no person as above named had called at our place. We do we know of his having dropped at our rooms the currency notes in question."

ASSAULT.—Rama Mahadoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of committing an assault upon Keshen Ranjee, a *gun-lascar* against his keeper at Parell, on the night of the 11th instant. The accused way-laid the complainant as he was returning home from his shop, and demanded some money from him which he declined to give, when he assaulted the complainant with a stick most severely. He was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default, to undergo a further term of fifteen days' similar imprisonment.

INUNDATION AT BYCULLA.—On Tuesday soon after midnight a Tulsi main pipe just beneath the new Byculla Railway overbridge suddenly burst, causing an inundation in the lower portion of Haines-road, Agreapada and Muddonpoora. It appears no information was given to the municipal water works authorities of this accident so that the overflow did not cease up to 4 o'clock yesterday morning by which time considerable damage has been done to the property of the residents. Every effort was made yesterday to repair the breach. The houses, after the inundation, were in a deplorable condition.

THE CASE OF INFANTICIDE.—Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, the superintendent of the detective Police Force, arrested yesterday a Brahmin widow named Bhugee, residing in a house at Kapadwady who, it is alleged, was the mother of the new born male child found lying in Kuttur-ally Lane near Thakodwar on Monday night last, wrapped up in two pieces of white and red rags. The woman, it is supposed, came about two months ago to Bombay from Nagpore in order to conceal the birth of the child. Her sister and father named Chintuo Gopal are said to have assisted in the concealment of its birth. Marks on its throat showed that the child had been suffocated after its birth. The woman is now a patient in the J. J. Hospital obstetric Ward, and the matter is under further investigation by the police.

RETIREMENT OF MR. G. C. GILDER.—We understaud that Mr. Gilder, late Assistant Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department has retired on a "good service" pension. He served government for a period exteuding over 34 years having joined the service on the 15th May 1851, when he was employed in the Revenue Commissioner's Office, S. D. In 1855 he served as head clerk in the collector's office Karachi and from there joined the Revenue Survey department as Sub Assistant Superintendent. On the 20th March 1865 he joined the secretariat as head clerk in the Legislative Department and in April was promoted to the First assistantship in the Political Department in which post he remained for two years. In 1868 Mr. Gilder was appointed Superintendent, Political Department, and acted for one month as assistant secretary in the Political and Educational Departments. In these departments he acted for several years and in 1878 was appointed to act as Assistant Secretary Judicial Department. In 1880 Mr. Gilder was appointed Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, and retained that post till his retirement on the 4th inst. He is succeeded in his appointment by Mr. F. A. Spencer, one of the Superintendents in the Political Department of the Secretariat.

ARREST OF A GANG OF BURGLARS.

COMPLAINTS have recently been made to the Police by residents at Byculla and its vicinity, that their places had been entered at night and various articles stolen. In some places the burglars were disturbed by the occupants being awakened by the noise they had made, and effected their escape. The Byculla Club was entered by them, and Mr. Wingate, a member, was robbed of cash and jewelry. The Rev. W. Bell's tent at the Baptist Church compound was entered, and a considerable amount of property was stolen. The premises of Messrs. Atkins, Linn-Pereira, and a Parsee gentlemen were entered, but the thieves were scared away by a timely awakening of the residents therein. Several persons residing at the Old Race Course and Parell had their premises entered, and a considerable amount of property stolen. In consequence of these complaints Mr. Superintendent Smith and Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali inspected the several places where the thefts had been committed and adopted extra precautions, which led to the arrest of certain burglars who evidently came to Bombay from the Balara Kudi District of Baroda. Inspector Hack and Constable Grayhurst, while going their rounds, came across two strange looking men named Jewa Vazir and Phoolia Shiva in the open space near the junction of Glider-street and Bellasis-road. On searching them they found on the person of Phoolia a skeleton knife, part of the property stolen from Mr. Wingate. Mr. Hack made over these two men to a Police Constable on duty there, and while he was making further inquiries, Phoolia broke from the custody of the policeman. He was pursued, but effected his escape. Upon information obtained from the man Jewa Vazir who was still in custody, Mr. Hack and the Detectives discovered the father of the man, named Shiva Kela, residing in a chawl situated in Khetwady, with his wife and two sons. Upon searching the premises, the police recovered a pair of scissors belonging to Mr. Wingate, and a large amount of other stolen property. Phoolia's younger brother and Jewa Vazir then pointed out the house of a sweeper named Veria Bochur, who, it appears, was the receiver of the stolen property. Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Shiva Kela, Jewa Vazir, and Veria Bochur were charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with having on the 3rd instant committed theft of property consisting of sundry articles, currency notes, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 400-10-0, the property of Cumroodeen Ailbux, residing at the Old Race-course. On the application of the Khan Saheb, the prisoners were allowed to be kept in police custody for further inquiries, and the case was adjourned to the 22nd instant.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1885-86:—

IN DECEMBER.	BENGAL. Rs.	BOMBAY. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Estimate	52,07,500	24,05,000	76,12,500
Actual	51,52,050	22,25,500	73,81,550
Better than Estimate	....	....	....
Worse than Estimate	55,450	1,75,500	2,30,950
9 SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND 9 MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.			
Estimate	4,85,67,500	1,54,45,000	6,32,12,500
Actual	4,86,10,885	1,77,97,975	6,44 08,860
Better than Estimate	....	13,52,975	10,96,360
Worse than Estimate	3,66,635	....	....

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, there were present Dr. Cook, chairman; Colonel Merewether; Major Portman; Captain Morland; Dr. Peterson; the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroje; Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, R. M. Sayani, Mucherjee N. Banajee; Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., and Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.

THE TRAMWAY LINE AND ABDUL RAHIMAN STREET.

The Council were asked to sanction the purchase of a house in the corner of Masjid Bunder-street and Abdul Rahiman-street at a cost of Rs. 33,975 for the improvement line of the latter street.

Mr. Raghunath remarked that Abdul Rahimanstreet was going to be a great drain on the municipal revenues, and all for the benefit of the Tramway Company. They were asked now to buy a whole house at a cost of more than Rs. 33,000 for a convenience which would be beneficial to the tramway line.

Mr. Dadabhai said their attention should be confined to sets-back for street improvements; that had been their policy hitherto, but he did not know what would be the state of the municipal treasury if they were to buy whole houses for the improvement of a street.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had nothing to do with the tramway line in Abdul Rahiman-street, and he had never lost an opportunity of squeezing something out of the Tramway Company whenever he could. But here was a house on the line in Masjid Bunder-street, the improvement of which had not been attended to, although other streets have had a fair share of improvement. Mr. Ollivant thought the purchase of the house was necessary for the improvement of the street; and he said circumstances had arisen under which it would not do for him to ignore the desired improvement.

Mr. Dadabnoy and Mr. Raghunath were for deferring the purchase for a more favourable opportunity.

Mr. Sayani was of opinion that the question of taking up the house be postponed until the time when the two neighbouring houses could be got; for without the latter two houses the proposed improvement would, in his opinion, be doubtful.

Colonel Merewether was against postponing action in the matter, because they would have to pay more in future. The building was now in a dilapidated state; but if, twelve months hence, the owner had built upon the land, they would certainly have to pay much more. Colonel Merewether proposed, as an amendment to Mr. Sayani's proposal, that the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to obtain this property at a cost not exceeding Rs. 29,250.

Mr. Dosabhoy suggested that the consideration of the question be postponed for a week, in order to enable members to inspect the premises.

Colonel Merewether's amendment was put to the vote, when there was an equal balance of votes.

The chairman said he was convinced of the necessity of the proposed improvement, and he gave his casting vote for the amendment.

Mr. Dosabhoy proposed another amendment to the effect that the consideration of the question be postponed for a week.

This amendment was carried by a majority of one vote; and the matter was postponed for a week.

MASONRY DAM FOR TANSA-LAKE.

The Council next considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner (which had been privately circulated among the members) stating that he proposed to accept Messrs. Glover and Company's tender for the construction of the masonry dam for Tansa Lake.

Colonel Merewether proposed, and Captain Morland seconded, that the Commissioner be authorised to accept the tender of Messrs. Glover and Company for the excavation of the foundation and construction of the masonry dam of the Tansa Lake at a cost of Rs. 28,81,295.

The proposition was agreed to unanimously.

BYCULLA BRIDGE AND BYCULLA TANK.

The next matter was a letter from the Municipal Commissioner requesting sanction to enter into a contract (without inviting tenders) with Messrs. Narsu Saibu and Company for the work of filling in the corner of the Byculla Tank at a cost of Rs. 5,983.

It was proposed by Colonel Merewether, seconded by Mr. Banajee, and resolved, that the Town Council, with reference to the powers conferred by the Municipal Acts 3 of 1872 and 4 of 1878, hereby sanction a contract being entered into by the Municipal Commissioner with Messrs. Narsu Saibu and Company for filling in the corner of the Byculla Tank at a cost of Rs. 5,983. And the Council dispense with the invitation for tenders which would otherwise be necessary, as Messrs. Narsu Saibu and Company are the contractors employed by the G. I. P. Railway Company for the Sandhurst Bridge work and approaches; and it is desirable that this work should be undertaken simultaneously and by the same agency.

The Council then adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following, among other matters, were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley at a sitting of the court yesterday:—

RE CAWNDAS NARRONDAS.—Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, a creditor, moved absolute a rule *nisi* granted by his lordship on the 16th ult., calling upon a number of creditors, whose claims in the aggregate amounted to about forty lakhs of rupees, to show cause why their names should not be struck off the schedule in the event of their failing to prove their claims. None of those creditors, whose names were called out, appeared; and the rule *nisi* was accordingly made absolute with costs.

RE NURSEY KESSOWJEE AND COMPANY.—Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of Mr. Turner, Official Assignee, asked for protection from proceedings on a promise of a decree obtained by him against the estate of the late Kessowjee Naik for two lakhs of rupees. The compromise would spare the parties concerned the trouble and expense incurred in taking by the Commissioner of the High Court. The sanction applied for was granted.

RE EMANUEL LUCAS.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order with leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE RAMJEE LUXMON AND OTHERS.—Mr. Manker made a similar application on behalf of the insolvents in this case, which was also granted.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

4-85—H. C and B—Balmukundas Vithuldas and Vizbhookundas Motilal Tribhowundas and Bhogilal Tribhowandas—B and Bhugwandas—Part heard.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Long Causes.

3-83—Little, S. F and N.—Cursetjee Pomsey and others vs the steam-ship Savitri—Chalk and W.

Admiralty Jurisdiction.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

215-84—Payne, G and S—Bezonjee E Soonawala vs Pestonjee D Sahaw—Khunderao M—Part heard.

257-84—Tobin and R—B J de Sa vs Narrayen Waljee—E Wilkins.

243-84—J C Cama—Vadilal Sakulchund vs Hansraj Visram—Bicknell, C and B—Settled.

267-84—Tobin and R—Hormusjee Dorabjee Vania and others vs Burjorjee Jamsetjee Vania—H Bicknell.

283-84—Jefferson B and D—Bhugwanbhai Rattonjee and another vs Jumnabai, Little, S F and N.

274-84—In person—Narrosimdas Vurjewandas vs Ahmed Jewa and another.

198-84—Mirza H K—Mahaluxmibai vs Nanee and others—Little, S F and N.

266-84—Mirza, H K—Atmaram Madhowjee vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay and another—Crawford and B.

213-84—Hore, C and B—Canjee Jairam vs Nurrotum Jairam and another—In person.

327-84—Little, S F and N—Jamsetjee Burjorjee Bahadoorjee vs Ardesir Burjorjee Bahadoorjee and another—Wadia and G.

42-81—In person—Pandoorung Jewba Sunjiraj vs Shuntaram Jugonnath Sunjiraj—Jefferson B and D.

157-?3—Winter and B—Govind Balkristna and another vs Atma Balkrishna and others.

345-84—Tyabjee and D—Hajee Abdool Rehman Hajee Joosas vs Khoja Knakee Arut and others—Hore, C and B.

255-83—Winter and B—A Buchanan and others vs B J de Sa and others—J C Cama.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN)

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes

93-85—Tobin and R—Daniel Davit and others vs Samuel Elizah and others—Payne, G and S, Tyabjee and D and Thakurdas and D—For Counsel's reply.

403-85—Mulji B B—Jairaj Makonji and other vs Gordhundas Khanoo and others—Specially fixed.

90-85—Payne, G and S—The Hon F L Latham vs Daniel Haem Devakur and others—Tobin and R.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE INCOME TAX.

No Native of India will ever refuse to pay his fair share of any extraordinary burden of expenditure to Government, but he will positively object to his being taxed when Government have more direct means of replenishing the treasury. We do not see any member of the Council suggesting a re-imposition of the import duties. Ultimately this money will be paid by India, excepting a very small portion which the Manchester men will have to pay. We do not see why these latter should not contribute something towards the defence of the country from which they draw away so much money annually.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE RAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

It is rumoured that the young Raja of Kolhapur is shortly to be removed to Rajkot in order to receive the advantages of a higher education. A European guardian and tutor has already been appointed for him and therefore we do not see any reason why he should not be able to prosecute his studies satisfactorily at Kolhapur instead of at Rajkot. And if he is to be sent to Rajkot, what is the use and object of keeping a European guardian and tutor on a high salary? Is it because it secures a fat berth to a European civilian, or is it because his salary is to be debited to the state accounts?—*The Pandit.*

THE CRISIS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

THE Military Commission which was appointed to arrange an armistice between Bulgaria and Servia has done so with unexpected rapidity. The protocol which has been signed by the Commissioners and by the Bulgarian and Servian delegates directs that the Servians shall evacuate Bulgarian territory by the 25th of December and that the Bulgarians shall evacuate Pirot by the 27th of December, the armistice to continue until the 1st of March. Servian and Bulgarian delegates charged to negotiate for the conclusion of peace are to be immediately appointed. The *Times'* correspondent at Pirot observes that the only point of real importance in the conditions established by the Military Commission is the mutual evacuation, to which, although distinctly unjust, Prince Alexander submits under convictions of expediency.

"Imposed upon him by the European arbitrators to whom he appealed, this condition has quite a different aspect from that which it wore coming as a Servian demand, and submission to it cannot take anything from the prestige won in the campaign, while in surrendering the dry bones of formality to improve appearances for a defeated foe who has dire need to save them the Prince shows magnanimity and sound judgment.

"The news that peace was at hand rapidly circulated among the troops, and was received with shouts of satisfaction. There would have been equal joy had the troops been ordered to advance; but twenty-three days' inaction in every variety of trying weather—rain and deep mud, frost and deep snow, fierce winds and chilling fog—have hard stretched the staying-power of even the patient Bulgar, and he looks wistfully for the relief of any change. Yet it is surprising how bright and cheerful they are. We watched several companies at platoon exercise, and the men were merry over it in the good humour of their robust health.

"During the three months over which my observations extend the Bulgarians have made a great stride in their career as a resuscitated people and have exhibited qualities which entitle them to general respect and consideration. At all points they have shown strength; moral strength in the self-restraint displayed in carrying out the union, administrative strength in bringing it into form, military strength in defending it, and physical strength in standing the hardships of a winter campaign. Their future is still beset by many dangers, but if a fair chance falls to their lot they have all the gifts required to turn its opportunities to account. The Prince will return to Sophia very shortly, and demobilization will begin forthwith. Orders to that effect went hence to the Minister of War as soon as the armistice was concluded."

Prince Alexander issued an order of the day to the Bulgarian army on Dec. 22, announcing the conclusion of an armistice. He thanks the officers and men for their bravery and exemplary conduct during the late campaign, and then proceeds to say that he recognizes with gratitude that the successes achieved were rendered possible only by the constant care of the Emperor of Russia for the army, which his Majesty created, and by the exemplary services of the Russian instructors who inspired and inculcated in the Bulgarian soldiers the qualities of discipline, bravery, and love of the mother-country, to which they owe the victory. The Sophia correspondent of the *Standard* states that M. Stolikoff, who went to St. Petersburg with the object of bringing about a Russo-Bulgarian reconciliation, telegraphs that everything is going well. It is likely that the journey of the Prince to St. Petersburg will soon take place. The Vienna correspondent of the same paper says that news received there asserts that, after the Greek Christmas, Prince Alexander will go to Constantinople, and thence *viâ* Odessa to St. Petersburg.

A communication has reached a Vienna correspondent touching the present state of the negotiations for a reconciliation between Prince Alexander and the Czar. In it we read:—"Prince Alexander is willing to perform some act of submission towards the Czar, but lays down as an absolute condition that he shall be restored to his former rank in the Russian army. He maintains that the resignation of M. Kaulbars was caused by his disunissal from the Russian army, and notably the allegation that he used offensive words about the Russian officers who had been in his service, are now known at St. Petersburg to have been either wilfully or unwittingly misrepresented. Solutions have been addressed to the Prince, both from Vienna and Berlin, to make a first step towards the Czar; but his Highness remains firm in the position that the initiative in this proceeding must come from the Czar. On his side, the Czar continues to feel deeply offended, from the belief that, when the Prince saw M. de Giers at Franzenbad, he was already aware that there would shortly be a revolution at Philippopolis, and that he, in fact, deceived M. de Giers. Prince Alexander, in letters to the Czar and the Emperor of Austria, has denied this, and the Emperor of Austria has taken his word. Up to the present, however, the Czar has refused to do so. It may be that, from political reasons, a *modus vivendi* will be shortly established between the Russian and Bulgarian Governments, and that the Prince's position will be restored to him, as having been cancelled under a mistaken impression, but anything like a personal reconciliation between the Czar and the Bulgarian Prince is as yet very far from being accomplished."

THE FIGHTING IN THE SOUDAN.

THE situation at Kosheh, on the Egyptian frontier, is pretty much the same as reported in the last mail's papers, the garrison being still harassed by the fire of the Arabs. They opened with artillery this morning, Dec. 20, and the first shell entered an embrasure, struck a Gardner gun, and wounded two men. This fire was soon silenced, however. The Arabs' gun was disabled; but three more are reported to be on their way from Dongola.

General Butler reconnoitred with cavalry from Mograkeh on Tuesday, Dec. 22, to ascertain the position of the enemy at Ginis. The enemy moved out in force, but were driven back by shell-fire from the Kosheh fort. The enemy lost one important emir killed and about twenty men. Our casualties were one Egyptian wounded.

Deserters report that during the sortie by the Cameron Highlanders on the 16th the enemy lost 100 men and five emirs. Several of the Cameron Highlanders have died of wounds received on that occasion, and one officer, Lieutenant Lauderdale Cameron, who, the General commanding reports to the War Office, "had displayed exceptional qualities of courage and devotion to duty."

General Stephenson is now at the front, where troops are being gradually massed.

There is an increasing feeling of uneasiness in Cairo as to the general security of Lower Egypt. This is owing to a prevalent belief in the activity of the Mahdi's agents. Whether this belief is well founded or otherwise is uncertain; but signs are visible of an inclination on the part of the Bedaween in the neighbourhood of Assiout and Fayoum to prove troublesome. It is further believed that vagabonds from Cairo are in daily communication with the upper country. Outside Cairo, however, there is, a correspondent telegraphs, no available force for checking disturbances except the normal strength of the local police and a body of 300 black troops stationed near Derawee.

Moukhtar Pasha and his staff left Constantinople for Alexandria on Wednesday morning.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.—REPORTED TREATY OF PEACE.

THE announcement was made in the French Chamber of Deputies on December 22 that the Hova Government had signed a treaty which establishes a French protectorate in Madagascar, and makes the whole island virtually as much a French possession as Tunis or Annam.

"At the close of the sitting M. Hubbard, the author of the report on the Madagascar credits, asked if it was true that peace had been signed with the Hovas. M. de Freycinet replied that, according to the telegrams received this day, a treaty of peace had been signed by the French and Hova Plenipotentiaries. He could communicate the substance of that treaty, but without guaranteeing its terms, as it had not been, as yet, ratified. A French Resident, he said, will be appointed at Antananarivo, who will be the obligatory channel (*Unter médiare obligé*) of all relations between the Queen of Madagascar and all foreign Powers. French subjects will have power to obtain indeterminate leases without interference from the Hova Government, which, moreover, undertakes to pay to France an indemnity of ten millions of francs. France reserves to herself the right of occupying Diego Suarez Bay, and a French garrison will hold Tamatave until the final conclusion of peace. The Queen undertakes to deal with the populations protected by France according to special terms, to be settled with the French Government. The French Government will not interfere in the internal administration of the country, but confine itself *agir par la voie des conseils.* M. de Freycinet added a hope that the Chamber would acknowledge that, in framing this treaty, the Government had safeguarded the honour and the interests of France. He was tempestuously applauded."

It ought to be observed that the only news of a treaty having been concluded is that which has reached the French Government, and that M. de Freycinet's telegrams were received during a critical debate in the Chamber on the policy of the Government in Tongking.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 12th January 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·919
Temperature of the Air	76·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·0
Dew Point	62·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·635
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloaded = 10).	7·5
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·7
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	67·7
General Directions of Wind	N, NNE, ESE, W, WNW, N, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	170

* From midnight to midnight.

MR. GLADSTONE AND HOME RULE.

THE National Press Agency, to which Mr. Gladstone's manifesto was intrusted for publication in September, has issued the following statement about the ex-Premier and Home Rule:—

Mr. Gladstone has definitely adopted the policy of Home Rule for Ireland, and there are well-founded hopes that he will win over the chief representatives of the moderate section of the party to his views. Lord Spencer is practically convinced that no other policy is possible, and his authority as the Minister who has governed Ireland during a most troublous time is unimpeachable. There are only two alternatives—coercion and conciliation. Coercion has been made well-nigh impossible by the action of the Tories, its chief champions; and in no circumstances will the Liberal party ever consent to exceptional repressive legislation for Ireland again. Conciliation can be effectual on one condition—the support of Mr. Parnell, and this would be granted only to a measure for the establishment of a Parliament in Dublin. Mr. Gladstone is fully aware of the necessity of guarantees for the adequate protection of the minority in Ireland. It is not unlikely that Mr. Parnell would consent to a system of proportional representation; and in any case the position of the landlords would be thoroughly discussed and safe-guarded by the new Act. It is not intended to exclude the Irish party from the House of Commons. They would still share in the deliberations of the British Parliament in Imperial affairs. Nor does Mr. Gladstone propose to give the Parliament at Westminster any veto on the proceedings of the Parliament at Dublin. Such a veto will be exercised by the Crown only on the advice of the Irish Ministry. It is not expected that there would be any necessity to revise the Acts of the Dublin Parliament with regard to the commercial relations between the two countries. Mr. Parnell's suggestion of a protective tariff does not meet with the approval of all his colleagues; and if it were carried out the first to suffer would be the Irish people.

Mr. Gladstone holds none of the gloomy views prevalent in some quarters about the probable action of an Irish Legislature. It is not likely that the composition of that Legislature would be at all similar to the present *personnel* of the Irish party in the House of Commons. That party has been primarily elected to annoy and harass the British Government. It represents Irish unity on one great question—the recovery of Irish legislative independence. As soon as that question is settled, the unity will vanish, and all the sectional differences of the Irish people will reappear. The forces of intelligence, the wealth, and the interests of every class of the population will assert themselves; and the members returned to the Parliament in Dublin will be vastly different in every respect from those who represent Ireland now at Westminster. The formation of a strong opposition in the Irish Parliament will be comparatively easy; and Mr. Parnell will be entirely indisposed to take any steps in the direction of separation. The strength of the Separatists is much over-rated. There is probably not more than one of Mr. Parnell's Parliamentary followers who wishes to see Ireland absolutely independent. Mr. Gladstone is sanguine that this policy of settling the Irish question once for all will commend itself to the majority of his party and to the English people, when it is clearly understood that no other course can bring real peace. If he is enabled to eject the Government on this issue, he will have a large majority in the House of Commons for his Irish Bill, and he believes that the House of Lords, weighing the gravity of the situation, will not reject it. Should there be a sufficient defection of moderate Liberals to encourage the Lords to throw out the Bill, a dissolution would be inevitable; but, except in the event of any serious explosion in Ireland that would have the effect of exasperating the popular feeling in Anglo-Saxon England, the country would in all probability endorse Mr. Gladstone's policy and give him an unmistakable mandate to carry it into law. There is reasonable certainty of a majority. Lord Hartington, who had a deliverance from the Irish difficulty and I also think that they would be fraught with danger to Great Britain as well as to Ireland itself."

In conversation with a repre-sentative of the Press Association, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, M. P., late Chief Secretary for Ireland, who was passing through London, said he agreed with Mr. John Morley that in the present emergency, one of the most urgent duties was that the country has to face, the difficulties to be encountered should be confronted with union, loyalty, and confidence. He held strong opinions on the subject of Ireland, and he was conversant with the views of several members of the late Government under which circumstances he did not feel justified in making a public utterance at present. He doubted whether any detailed scheme had been formulated by the ex-Premier, as had been stated. He was not at all improbable that Mr. Gladstone had recently devoted much attention to the Irish problem, and had to some extent shaped his future policy in regard to that part of the United Kingdom. It was patent that the Irish question must be dealt with at an early date, and a party leader of Mr. Gladstone's position was bound to face the situation. But the drawing up of a detailed scheme which should be a basis for legislation was a very different matter, and Mr. Gladstone was not likely to undertake such a task before consulting with his co-workers, and no such consultation had come to his (Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's) knowledge. "On one point," he continued, "I may state my views with tolerable clearness. In my opinion, the best plan of dealing with the Irish question would be for the leaders of the several political parties to confer together for the purpose of ascertaining whether some *modus vivendi* could not be arrived at by which the matter would be raised out of the region of party warfare." Mr. Campbell-Bannerman went on to state that this policy of co-operation would meet with the approval of several of his colleagues in the late Government; indeed, he believed it was heartily desired by those looked upon as the leaders of the party. As matters stood at present, the Liberals would not take the initiative in introducing a measure for remedying the existing state of things. The Government were committed to take the subject up, and it was for them to take the first step. He sincerely hoped, however, that their proposals would be such as could be accepted by the Liberals, so that there could be co-operation.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

THE *Times* writes:—The statement of our Correspondent with the Anglo-Russian Commission on the Afghan frontier that some difficulties or differences of opinion were beginning to reveal themselves is in accordance with official information received to practically the same effect. These differences are at present very slight, and they are not incompatible with friendly intentions and an amicable arrangement. They have not disturbed the harmony of the relations of the different members of the Commission, and in Colonel Kuhlberg Sir West Ridgeway is understood to have found a courteous and agreeable colleague. It is advisable to state these facts as plainly as possible in order to prevent exaggerated reports from obtaining credence as to the importance of the matter. The rapidity with which the frontier line has been demarcated from Zulfikar to Hauz-i-Khan raised undue hopes of the latter portion of the work being accomplished in something like the same rapid manner, but these anticipations were not shared in by well informed quarters. It was assumed that work would be suspended about the present time until the spring, and it is with some surprise and incredulity that the statement has been received of an intention to immediately continue the work of laying down the line of frontier beyond Maruchak. A shrewd guess can be made as to the differences of opinion which have begun to reveal themselves. So far as Chaman-i-Bid there was not much opportunity for any serious variance, but in the Kushk and Murghab valleys the question of water and pasturage has become of great importance, and affords M. Lessar those facilities of asserting the ethnological principle, which no one who knows him will believe that he could be lax in seizing. There is very little doubt that the difference of opinion which has first revealed itself at Hauz-i-Khan has reference to the question of the water supply of the Kushk valley, how it is to be distributed among the Kushk Sariks as well as retained for the use of Afghan subjects. The same difficulty will present itself at Maruchak, and again further east at Andkhoi, if the labours of the Commission extend so far. M. Lessar will no doubt make the most use he can of the natural advantage possessed by the Afghans in their occupation of the upper course of the rivers to limit and restrict their use of the water, in order, as he will contend, that the Russian subjects at Kaleh-i-Mor and lower down may not suffer from any deficiency in their supply. The same arguments apply on the Murghab. Obviously the discussion on this point might be endless, and a practical solution indefinitely postponed. It is only no more certain that the opposite views on the subject of the rights of water and pasturage which have first revealed themselves on the Kushk will reach there any serious proportions, although there can hardly be a doubt that before the whole of the Afghan frontier has been delimited on the map much will have been said and written on the matter. It will be remembered that one of the paragraphs of the protocol specially provided for any difference of opinion of this character. This passage read as follows:—"The delimitation of the pastures belonging to the respective populations will be left to the Commissioners. In the event of their not arriving at an understanding, this delimitation will be settled by the two Cabinets on the basis of the maps drawn up and signed by the Commissioners." Disagreements on the point of pasturage would, therefore, have to be submitted to the opinion of the English and Russian Governments, after the Commissioners had threshed them out on the spot.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being compound in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

INDIAN COMPETITION WITH THE AMERICAN WHEAT AND COTTON TRADES.

THE leading commercial paper of New York, *Bradstreet's*, a few weeks since published an article under the heading "America's Danger," in which prominence is given to the competition of the Indian wheat and cotton fields with those of the United States. The writer says:—

India has been for many years a source of wealth to Great Britain, and her expenditures in maintaining her empire and extending her trade in that quarter of the globe have been on a liberal scale. Yet it would almost seem, when we consider the new and broad fields of profitable enterprise which are opening before her in her Indian colonies, that in all that has yet been done she has only scratched the surface of their magnificent resources. In the production of wheat and cotton the rank which India already holds is such as to render it an object of lively interest, not to say of profound uneasiness, to a citizen of the United States. In the year 1884 the export of cotton from India was about 1,000,000 bales, valued at $70,000,000. In the cultivation of wheat, it is scarcely ten years since a small beginning was made, with little promise of important results; and already such surprising progress has been shown that the crop of the present year is equal to that of the United States, and the export about half that from American ports. India, in fact, though but just started in its new career of advancement, has risen even now to the first rank as an agricultural power. Nor will British capital be wanting to maintain and accelerate its growth. For every million of pounds expended there in the past, ten millions will be forthcoming in the future, as profitable employment is found for it. The great needs of India are transportation and irrigation, and these needs are fast being supplied. The railways already built are more than self-sustaining, and the system, now in its infancy, is yearly spreading to more distant parts of the empire, opening them to British trade. Not only is the soil of India of admirable fertility, but vast tracts are as yet unimproved by any modern methods of culture. It is estimated that 150,000 square miles of territory is thus awaiting development by British enterprise, and that the contemplated reconstruction of an old canal in the Punjaub will alone add some 30,000,000 acres to the productive area of the country. The stream of capital which has helped to build the railroads of the United States is turning toward India, where not only is there a prospect of safe investment and substantial return, but English commodities are gladly taken in exchange for native products.

In Egypt, though the conditions of occupation are less mature, a like prospect is opening, and it would be difficult to predict from which quarter results of the greater magnitude, commercially speaking, are likely to be realized. The soil of Egypt is of such richness, and the climate so friendly to agriculture, that two crops each year are almost everywhere raised, and three are attainable. Nearly all the lands are equally adapted to the growth of either wheat or cotton, and the latter in particular the rate of yield is fully twice that of our southern plantations, and the quality often superior to our own product.

The intrinsic worth of such a possession to the country which has the sagacity to perceive and the means to employ its resources is great beyond present measurement. England might well improve the opportunity to grasp so valuable a prize, even were she not in a manner thrust upon it by unfriendly and exclusive policy from regions to which she has hitherto mainly looked for her imports of breadstuffs and cotton. Being thus unwisely repelled from one source of supply, it may well be expected that she will use her energies promptly in a more inviting direction. Yet it is not the direct value of Egypt as a dependency which gives it its chief importance in the foreign policy of Great Britain. The significant feature, the keynote of Britain's dealing with Egyptian affairs, is the fact that through Egypt lies the road to India—the surest, safest, and most permanent road by which, the Suez canal being also virtually in her possession, her Indian empire can be reached and maintained. Long ago one of the most brilliant of English authors gave a forecast of the situation which now seems on the point of being realised, in his prophecy of the day when "the Englishman, leaning far over to hold his loved India, will plant a firm foot on the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

WITH nothing of an exciting character in from home regarding the markets more immediately affecting Bombay, the usual pause in Exchange business pending the weekly biddings for Council drafts in London, and the Chamber of Commerce meeting this afternoon, we have had reason for a more than usually quiet day. The telegram from New York too on the silver question which appears in another column, came in too late to have any effect, or it might have given a slight fillip in some quarters. The news which it conveys must of course be taken *cum grano salis* as coming from the *World*, a paper which favors the Bland Act, as the *Chronicle* advocates its abolition. The declaration, however, is so clear and precise that even, making all allowances, it must be adjudged some weight, and we are entitled therefore, we think, to accept it as indicating increased probability of the view we have throughout expressed proving correct viz., that the Bland Act would remain untouched this year. We do not say that it is to the benefit of trade it should be so, on the contrary we incline to the view that we should be nearer an ultimate settlement of the question if we knew the final decision of America on the currency question, but the indications which reach us point so far to a victory for the Silver party.

Money in London yesterday was slightly easier, 3 months bills being ⅛ lower at 2⅝ per cent. and securities, partly influenced by that and in part no doubt by the slight change in the aspect of the silver question were all better. French Rentes had improved ¼, Consols ⅛ to par again. Indian Loans were ⅛ up in 3½ per cent. Sterling and 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper and ¼ in 4 per cents.

The London markets for Seeds and Wheats were all unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, according to Reuter, closed firm with more enquiry for Surats, of which the day's sales were 500 bales out of a total of 12,000. In spot prices the only change was an advance of 1-16d. in Mid.-Uplands to 5 1-16d. per lb. and futures were also partially 1-64d. higher. From New York we have advice of an advance of 1-16 cent. in ready Mid.-Uplands and 3 points in futures. The receipts at the ports to date are :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Tuesday's receipts	19,000	20,000	13,00
Four days' do.	84,000	72,000	46,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,765,000	3,871,000	3,673,000

Exporters seem to say that the tone reported from Liverpool is not confirmed by private advices, especially from the Continent, and, however that may be, there can be no doubt that the demand for shipment has not been particularly active. Sellers are trying for a slight improvement, but they are not getting it, almost the only actual business done being in Fine Dholleras for April which have changed hands at Rs. 190. Bengals keep extremely firm at Rs. 160 for Good, Rs. 165 for Fully Good and Rs. 175 for Fine this month. Good Broach for March, we quote at Rs. 206, Good Dholleras for April at Rs. 181, for May at Rs. 180.

We are favoured to-day by Government with what is termed a forecast of the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency for the month of November. Published five or six weeks ago it might have had some interest, but even then it would have been too fragmentary and imperfect to meet what business people want in this respect. As we have previously pointed out in this column, estimates of acreage are of little service for practical purposes when the crop in some of the districts has been gathered, and condition reports should be published promptly and cover a larger area to be of service.

WHEAT.—For old crop ready the inquiry has been slack, nor have exporters been particularly keen about buying forward. Native dealers however have been somewhat eager to cover in forward contracts, and we give the following as closing quotations :—

	Rs. a. p.	
New Crop No. 1 Pessy.....	3 13 6	per cwt. Apr-May.
,, No. 1 Club Delhi.	3 10 9	,,
,, Red Ahmedabad	3 9 9	,,

LINSEED has also been in strong request on the part of native dealers against previous sales, owing to reports of serious damage by worms to the Barsi, Sholapur crop. For April-May delivery we quote Rs. 6-0-6 to Rs. 6-1 per cwt.

FREIGHTS continue very flat with only a most limited business doing. We hear of some Trieste and Venice freight having been booked forward at 28-9d. 2s. ex, but otherwise almost nothing.

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver in London quoted 1-16d. per oz. higher, and the usual tendency to steadiness on a Wednesday the market here today has been practically 1-32d. higher. Very few bills were offering however, and in an ordinary way we should not have called the position strong, but it is possible the American news may put a different complexion on things by the morning. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 527-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 13-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 5 31-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 6 1-16 to 3-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,,	1?9⅛.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet at about yesterday's rates. Fours have ruled about Rs. 97 7-16 for cash, Rs. 97 5-16 for delivery in a month. Fours-and-a-half are nominally at Rs 99⅜.

SHARES.—As a general thing we should call the market quieter. Press shares are decidedly so, a decline of Rs. 2½ being quoted in most companies. Spinning and Weaving mills in some cases too are the turn weaker. Bombay Burmah Trading have recovered to Rs. 3,700.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	682
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250		5 pct.	110

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£142
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	..	£147

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,304	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	335
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	715
Bellary S.& W.Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills ..	9,0 0	100	100	...	8
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	950
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	200	..	160
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 30	790
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	715
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	645
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	665
City of Bombay.....	600	1,000	1,000	..	880
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	2,000	2,000	2,000	..	127½
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	710
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	665
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	390
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	150
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	880
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	..	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,080
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	50	36	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,070
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	500	..	570
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	50	50	..	400x1
Jewraz Bhalioo	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	1,105
Khandelab.....	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	975
Khatao Mackanjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 21	880
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	118
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2,750
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	610
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,120
Managon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	..	200
Norarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,535
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	..	560
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	90
Narayan Cotton Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	915
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	915
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	575
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	..	57½
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	..	192½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	100
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	..	815
Ripon.....	841	1,000	1,000	..	775
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	785
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,375
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	..	710
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	430
Southern Maharatta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,612	250	250	...	250
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	..	575
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	710

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain G Read, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr W Wilkinson and Miss Donald as passangers.

THE steam-ship Dragoman, 1,839 tons, Captain J Rose, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Sheilds with a cargo of 2,444 tons coal The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain H P Jones, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Kurrachee (9th Jan) brought a general cargo and 171 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Aston Hall, 2,333 tons, Captain W S Moffot, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Liverpool (12th Dec), with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain J R Gavin, sailed yesterday for Coasts and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col Keays, Col A Phelps and 10 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hung Lloid's steam-ship Orion, 1,833 tons, Caotain S Mersa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (15 Dec), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Tate and 2 children, Mrs Jehangir and 2 children, Mr Alberno and 190 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Persia, 2,319 tons, Captain R Hutcheson, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Liverpool (12th Dec.), brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Liverpool—Mr E Henderson, Dr Conas, Dr Dawson, Mr Hart, Mrs O'Connell, Rev Mr and Mrs Phillips, Mrs Hannocck, Misses E Bond, Phinney Mason, Rathbone, and Grantley, Mrs Tait. From Suez—Mr H Gonne.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
12	Adowa (s)	Caborne	Rangoon.
13	Orion (s)	Mersa	Trieste, Dec. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
13	Chanda (s)	Gavin	Calcutta.
	Armenia (s)	Read	Liverpool, &c.
	Satara (s)	Mackerness.	Busreh.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—Steamers Aston Hall for Antwerp ; Persia, Liverpool, &c. ; Assyria, Persian Gulf ; Agra, Coast and Calcutta ; and Euphrates, K. Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
8 Rajpootana (s).....Sanders .....Adelaide, Nov. 26.
,, Shahzada (s) .....Mason .....Calcutta, Jan. 17.
,, Moy .....Leslee .....Demerara, Aug. 14.
,, Drumburton .....Johnson .....Penarth, Sept. 22.
9 Nowshara (s).....Davison .....Madras, Jan. 5.
,, Rebecca (s) .....Taylor .....Cagliari, Dec. 4.
,, The Bruce .....Hopps .....St. Vincent, Aug. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 8.—Steamers Pemba, Mahratta and Goorkha. Ship Muskota. Barque Atlantique.
Jan. 9.—Steamer Chilka. Ship Indian Empire.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
9 Clan Matheson (s).. ..... * Colombo.
,, Madura (s)..... ..... Bombay.
11 Goorkha (s) .... Calcutta.

Jan. DEPARTURES.

9 Himalaya (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
10 Madura (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
,, Clan Sinclair (s) .... London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 10.

Adams, Surg, S M D, on duty, from Rajputana.

JANUARY 12.

Fenton, Capt, R A, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Bloomfield, Lt-Col, SC, from leave, from England.
Monteith, Capt, 1st By Lancers, on duty, from Kurrachee,
Dawson, Surgn. I M D, on duty, from England.
Cones. Surgn, I M D, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 13.

Adams, Surgn, LMD, on duty, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 14th January, 1886.

The East India match will be fired on Saturday and Tuesday next, the 16th and 19th inst.

With reference to No. 3 of the 12th instant the firing for the competition must be completed by the 28th February instead of 31st March as previously stated.

Volunteers intending to enter for the Volunteer athletic sports are requested to send in their entries with colours to be worn, together with their entrance fees to the Honorary Secretary, Volunteer Club, on or before the 15th instant, after which date no entries will be received.

The Brigadier-General has granted permission to use the General Parade-ground. The following are the dates and events :—

First day, Monday, the 18th January 1886—1, Throwing the Hammer ; 2, 100 yards flat Race ; 3, Vaulting ; 4, 120 yards Hurdle Race ; 5, Tent-pegging and Tilting at the Ring ; 6, Cutting the Lemon ; 7, half-mile flat Race ; 8, Egg Race, 50 yards ; 9, Heavy Marching Order flat Race, one-mile ; 10, Tug of war (twelve in each team) with heats to be decided on following day.

Second day, Tuesday, the 19th inst.—11, Putting the Shot ; 12, quarter-mile flat Race ; 13, 100 yards flat Race for Cadets ; 14, High Jump ; 15, V. C. Race ; 16, Wide Jump ; 17, 150 yards Handicap flat Race ; 18, Sword on horse-back *versus* Bayonet on foot ; 19, Chatty Race, 50 yards and back ; 20, half-mile Steeplechase.

Third day, Thursday, the 21st inst.—21, Sack Race for Cadets, 60 yards ; 22, half-mile flat Handicap ; 23, three legged Race ; 24, man and horse *versus* man on foot, 60 yards round a post and back ; 25, Obstacle Race about half-mile ; 26, Donkey Race.

Entrance fee for all events, except those in which horses take part, 4 annas ; events, in which horses take part, Re. 1 each ; Tug of war, each team, Rs. 5.

The range will be reserved as far as possible for A Company on the 15th, 19th, 21st, 23rd and 26th, January, 1886, and on 2nd and 9th February, 1886, but this is not to interfere with class firing on the 15th inst.

The range will be reserved as far as possible for D Company on the undermentioned dates : 30th and 26th January and 9th, 16th and 23rd Feruary, 1886.

Vol C H Schiffer having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B Company.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

"EUREKA" LENSES.

MR. C. G. Hind, District Engineer, Agra, writes : Mr. Lazarus, after testing my sight, supplied me with spectacles about a year ago, and it gives me much pleasure to say that I am very pleased with them. I have always found them comfortable, and my eyes were never distressed by reading for hours together.

CAUTION.—The idea that the best lenses are made from PEBBLES, is a DELUSION. All Mr. Lazarus's Lenses are made from a material INVENTED by HIMSELF, and are the only ones IN EXISTENCE protected by Royal Letters Patent. Pamphlet "How to preserve the Sight," gratis on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,

New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel) Bombay.

13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazillian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject ; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.

Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
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Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

THOSE WHO VALUE THEIR SIGHT
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EYE DISEASES,"
By S. S. LAWRENCE.
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The Calcutta "Statesman" says :
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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE, THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
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We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMBRICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO. Ld., BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LYTTELTON—January 13, at Malabar Point, the Hon. Mrs Neville Lyttelton, of a daughter.
THOMAS—January 12, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Mr J G Thomas, Government Telegraph Master in charge Government Telegraph Office, Ahmedabad, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BINGHAM—PENNOCK—January 13, at St John's Church, Colaba, by the Rev G H Lewis, John Bingham, to Ellen (Nelly), daughter of A F L Pennock, late Loco-Foreman, Lanowli.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AYNSLEY—January 8, at Calcutta, the wife of Captain John Aynsley, Commander R S N Co's s s Orissa, of a daughter.
LARMOUR—January 6, at 61, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, the wife of C F Larmour, of a son.

DEATH.

TOWERS—January 9, the infant daughter of T J Towers, Sonai Tea Estate.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1886.

THE unanimous re-election of Mr. Peel as Speaker of the House of Commons on the re-assembling of Parliament on Tuesday gives a final answer to the suggestions which were current a few weeks ago that the Government would invite a vote of confidence by nominating a candidate for the Speakership from the Conservative side of the House. The Queen's speech will not be delivered until the 21st, and opportunity for raising the question of confidence may present itself at almost any time after that date. Speculation as to the course of affairs is being freely indulged in in London, and though there is a general impression that a truce of parties will be agreed to during which the Conservatives will have an opportunity of carrying out a noncontentious programme, we must not take it for granted that this expectation will be realized. Amongst the few Conservatives who know better than the many the belief prevails that the two parties will join issue early in the session, and it is even thought to be possible that the Government may fall a few days after the speech from the Throne has made known what their intentions are—or what they would be if they had any prospect of giving effect to them. The condition of the Liberal party at this moment—aggravated as its divisions have been by the prevalence of a conviction that Mr. Gladstone, in spite of his studied denials, intends to bid high for the Irish vote—does indeed throw a certain amount of obscurity over the subject, and the Government may live a little the longer because of these divisions. But it is believed in London in circles the most likely to be able to give a reliable forecast that circumstances may urge the Government to commit happy dispatch very early in the session.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday was made full use of as an opportunity for taking stock of such of the events of the past year, local and imperial, as bore upon the commercial interests of Bombay and of India. The chairman's address, as it always does on these occasions, pointed admirably the tale admirably told in the report, the report itself being a valuable chapter of commercial history, embracing many topics, and illustrating very forcibly the diversity of the interests which we group together under the heading of the trade of Bombay. In the report, as in Mr. Forbes Adam's address, due prominence is given to the question of railway extension, and the reference is accompanied by an explanation of the apparent quiescence of the Chamber in regard to this question since it dealt exhaustively with it in the masterly memorandum which was prepared in 1884 for submission to the Select Committee of the House of Commons. The truth is that a body like the Chamber has to practise economy in the expenditure of its influence as the individual should in the expenditure of his energy, striking in only when it can do so with effect, and never coming forward for the mere purpose of putting itself in evidence. But the season for passive watchfulness is passing by, and the Chamber now puts on record the belief that the time has come when railway questions may be re-opened with advantage, and that its voice will have none the less force because it has not been raised at an inopportune moment. It will speak with the greater effect for speaking seldom, and for the present, at all events, the advocates of railway extension in India will have the advantage of having to appeal to an authority heartily in sympathy with their desires. Mr. Forbes Adam spoke with historic exactitude when he mentioned the debt of gratitude which India owes to the present Secretary of State for overcoming the obstacles which lay in the way of the Indian Midland project ; and we are none of us so absolutely free from cynicism but that our gratitude for this is largely infused with the expectation that Lord Randolph Churchill will be equally masterful in overcoming the difficulties which have too long stood in the way of the still more important Nagpore-Bengal scheme. The report speaks of the first line as being likely to exercise a more important influence on the trade of Bombay than any event in railway development since the establishment of through communication with Calcutta. If this can be said of the Indian Midland line, less certainly cannot be said for the second of the two great schemes in which the trading community of Bombay is interested. The Administration Report of the Central Provinces which has been issued this week indicates very clearly how the great wheat-growing districts of these Provinces are a gathering ground exclusively for the export trade of Bombay ; and how rich the gathering ground is we have long known even without the help of Sir Richard Temple's glowing pictures of its cereal wealth. But the Chamber deals with the smaller as well as the larger things of railway extension. It reverts to a familiar topic when it brings forward the little nine lakhs scheme for a line to Barsi Road—a scheme which the Government will neither build nor guarantee nor allow the G. I. P. Company to construct out of money raised by debentures. The public who take interest in these matters have long since come to the conclusion that it is not creditable to the Government of India or to the India Office or both that "all the king's horses and all the king's men" of an Imperial Government cannot draw so modest a scheme as this through the obstacles that lie in its way.

In accepting Mr Forbes Adam as the interpreter of the mind of the Chamber upon this and the other matters referred to in his speech it is well to remember that he spoke yesterday at the beginning of his third term of office, and that the Chamber in paying him the unusual tribute of asking him for a third time to serve them gave a sanction to his declarations which is special and noteworthy. The Chamber itself as an exponent of the views of the mercantile interest is year by year growing in influence and authority. An unusually large number of new members have been elected this year, so that there seems to be a more largely prevailing consciousness of the value of the Chamber as an agency for giving expression to the wants and opinions of the mercantile community. The influence of the Chamber as a medium of communication between the great trading and shipping houses and the Government must grow with its representative character, and opportunities have not been wanting during the past year for exercising this influence. The representations made to Government in November 1884 in deprecation of legislation on the lines of the Railway Regulations Bill have been thus far successful that the Government seems very much disposed to follow the good advice which this Chamber and others gave them, and to make no attempt to deal by means of a general enactment with what might more easily be dealt with by special arrangement. The suggestions of the Chamber in regard to Mr. Ilbert's Bankruptcy Bill would have been equally useful if the local difficulties which lie in the way of a satisfactory Bankruptcy law in India could all be removed by a Bankruptcy Bill. So far as they relate to the escape of fugitive debtors from the jurisdiction of the British Courts they must be made the subject of extraditionary arrangements with the native states. The Foreign Office must look to this, and doubless Mr. Ilbert, or some one else, after the strong representation that has gone from the Chamber, will see that the Foreign Office is not negligent in the matter. Quarantine arrangements, harassing as they are to the trade of Bombay and useless for the attainment of the object in view, formed a fit subject for the intervention of the Chamber, but representation was doubtless made to the Government with a strong consciousness that the protest ought to be made, not at Simla, but at every capital in Europe where unscientific and reactionary ideas on the subject of quarantines and sanitary cordont prevailed. There is evidence in the report thas the Chamber has during the year put the widest construction upon the obligations which rest upon it as a guardian of the interests of even a much wider commerce than that which has its seat in Bombay.

The Chairman's address yesterday covered almost as wide a field as the report. It went indeed beyond it into the regions of *la haute politique*, offering notably, in regard to frontier affairs, suggestions which, definite though they are, scarcely invite criticism. It is only necessary to supplement the declaration that the cost of measures of imperial necessity should fall equally upon England and India by a reminder that we should be always certain that the division is equal. We have our own views as to the fairness of an apportionment which, besides imposing upon India the cost of fortifications, frontier roads, railways and new native regiments, charges its finances also with the cost of ten thousand additional English troops. Mr. Forbes Adam has raised not a day too soon a protest against the system of costly retrenchment in Public Works by which now and again the finance of India are adjusted to necessities in other directions. The warning was given in the Viceroy's Legislative Council last week, though it reads very much like the repetition of one which was implied in the Secretary of State's Budget speech five months ago ; and we shall not be taken by surprise if the expensive economies of 1879 are repeated when the Provincial contracts are revised next year. The Chamber of Commerce, through its Chairman, has raised a protest which is neither premature nor superfluous against the starving of provincial public works with which we seem to be threatened. Mr. Forbes Adam's observations on the currency question, like much else that he has said on the subject, are at least the observations of an observer who, while he keeps careful watch over the developments of the problem, is at least able to keep his soul in patience. Day by day new and daring suggestions for putting things right present themselves. We are urged once more, for instance, to close the Indian mints, it being assumed, quite against evidence, that the excessive coinage operations of the mints are a cause contributory to all our woes. Oddly enough it is precisely at this time that a positive assurance reaches us from New York that the Bland Bill is safe, and that there is not the least chance of the suspension of the silver coinage by the present Congress. The Chamber of Commerce, when it learns this morning what is being said in New York and Washington about the chances of a suspension of the coinage of silver, will recognise what good advice it received yesterday when it was reminded of the wisdom of allowing things to take their natural course. Sufficient divergence of opinion in regard to the income tax was shown to warrant an urgent request to the Government not to be precipitate in conducting the Bill through the Council. There was, of course, something academic in the comparison between the income-tax and the import duties, for it is as certain that the income tax will be imposed as that it would be impossible under present conditions to reimpose the import duties. Whatever may be the prevalent inclination on the subject, the principle at least of an income-tax must be agreed to. But the incidence of the tax is a subject upon which the Government should be candidly approached, and there was enough in the suggestions of Mr. Cotton yesterday to provide the basis for useful inquiry into the details of Sir Auckland Colvin's Bill. The Committee of the Chamber will not be slow to respond to the Chairman's suggestion to subject the details of the Bill to a careful criticism.

TWO of the delegates who were sent by the Indian Political Associations to England for the General Election, Messrs. Manmohun Ghose and Chandavarkar, last night attended a meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association and gave an account of their work. The speeches of the delegates and the tone of the meeting demonstrated that whoever believes in the failure of the mission neither the delegates nor those who sent them are conscious of it. The delegates made little of the rejection of the Parliamentary candidates who had the approval of the political associations, but they made much of the sympathy for India and the interest in India which they were able to awaken amongst the English constituencies. Upon that point they were able to adduce what may fairly be regarded as satisfying evidence, and looking at their work from that point of view it would be unreasonable to regard it as wanting in result. Those who are least satisfied with the issue of the experiment appear to be those who were least desirous that it should succeed. There seems to be a strong disposition to go on with it in some form which has yet to be decided upon. Mr W. Digby, who of all men seems most determined not to "despair of the Republic," encourages the Associations in a long message, in the course of which he writes :—"The measure of success which has attended an effort to familiarise the public of Great Britain with the real facts of Indian administration is the most sure and certain guarantee of final triumph. For, if with such feeble and inadequate means so much was done, what may we not hope for if you in India set yourselves and we in this country set ourselves determinedly to the task of obtaining, through the goodwill and instructed common sense of the electors of Britain, those acts of justice and those changes in administration which your Empire so greatly needs ?" With these encouraging words in their ears the Bombay Presidency Association and the allied organizations will set themselves to the elaboration of some plan for continuing the work they have begun, and with the issue of which they appear so well satisfied.

IT will be seen from the report of yesterday's meeting of the Town Council that the tender of Messrs. Glover and Co. for the construction of the masonry dam at Tansa Lake has been accepted. There were, we believe, eight tenders for the work, Messrs. Glover's at Rs. 28,63,295, being nearly six lakhs lower than the next highest.

WE greatly regret that our Calcutta correspondent, on the strength of a report which he tells us was current in the town on Tuesday afternoon, telegraphed to us the announcement that General Wilson had succumbed to his illness. General Wilson's many friends will be glad to hear that the statement is incorrect.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 24.

THE apprehension I felt a week ago that Mr. Gladstone would carry the Liberal party along with him in declaring for Home Rule has, happily, not been fulfilled ; and the result of the discussion has been, on the whole, to strengthen the position of the Conservative Government instead of rendering it untenable. An attempt has been made by Mr. Gladstone and his friends to throw a veil of mystery over the "revelations" made in the press, and to deprive them of their authentic character by ambiguous and evasive suggestions that they were not published by Mr. Gladstone himself, and that he is not bound by anything but the references made to the Irish question in his manifesto and his Midlothian speeches. But you will notice that in all the communications which Mr. Gladstone has made to inquiring correspondents he carefully avoids committing himself to a denial that the result of the elections has convinced him of the expediency of granting Home Rule to Ireland. If he had not changed his mind, a simple statement to this effect would have sufficed to still the tumult, and there would have been no resentment provoked at what seems to be Mr. Gladstone's inveterate love of equivocation. He has only himself to blame if everybody has taken it for granted that his alleged proposals for the settlement of the Irish question really represent a plan which has been matured in his mind. This is evidently Lord Hartington's opinion, as he would not have hurried up to London, taken counsel with Mr. Goschen and other leading Whigs, and published a letter protesting in the plainest language against the adoption of any scheme for giving Ireland a separate Parliament in Dublin. The *Pall Mall Gazette* very foolishly says that Lord Hartington "has put his foot down—and will take it up again." This is the first time that the Whig chief has set the example of open revolt against Mr. Gladstone's authority, and he is not the sort of man to back out of what he has done. It is true that, on many occasions, while the late Government was in office, Lord Hartington expressed views as to what ought to be done, which he afterwards gave up for the sake of maintaining as long as possible the unity of the Liberal Cabinet. But he never publicly announced his disagreement with a line of policy decided on by Mr. Gladstone, and then afterwards consented to accept that decision. All he did was to offer his own opinions while any subject of importance was still under discussion. The significance of the step he has now taken is, therefore, all the greater for its complete novelty. He assumes, with the rest of the world, that Mr. Gladstone has been converted to a belief in Home Rule, and he formally declares that, in that case, he will not follow the lead of the late Prime Minister. The only effect, therefore, of Mr. Gladstone's last desperate bid for office has been to break up the Liberal party.

Mr. Parnell and his friends must be exceedingly disconcerted at the turn events have taken. They had been engaged in the pleasant pastime of counting their chickens before they were hatched, and now, to their disgust, they find that they are farther off than ever from getting Home Rule for Ireland. Their discomfiture finds expression in the renewed threats of the dynamiters in America that, if Mr. Parnell cannot prevail by constitutional means, force will be used. We know by this time the exact value of these threats, and how little can be accomplished by assassins when all other means fail. It is ridiculous to suppose that the dynamite bogey will terrify John Bull any more. The real risk was that the English democracy, carried away by the tall talk now so common about the rights of man, might accept without debate Mr. Gladstone's specious argument that whatever the majority of the Irish people ask for they ought to have, and might concede Home Rule without knowing all that it involved. This danger has now been removed. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the general concurrence of opinion in this country in favour of maintaining the integrity of the Empire. All the risks of creating a separate Irish Parliament are now clearly perceived. I dwelt upon these in my letter of last week, and will not recur to them. There are, however, one or two fresh points to notice. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in a jubilant letter to the *Times*, written before Lord Hartington had put his foot down, was good enough to explain that an Irish Parliament would only give the landlords the "economical" which must be much the same thing as the prairie, value of the land. In fact, the new assembly would at once decree a wholesale confiscation of landed property. There is another peculiarity about the proposed Irish Parliament which has not yet received the notice it deserves. Mr. Parnell does not want a revival of Grattan's Parliament, with its King, Lords, and Commons. The King he might keep for the present, but the Lords are owners of landed property, and he gives them notice to quit. What he wants is a single Legislative Assembly of marionettes who will be obedient to every indication of his will. How could England set up such a Parliament across St. George's Channel without endangering the existence of her own Parliamentary constitution ? What Mr. Parnell asks for is absolute and unchecked power, such as Mr. Chamberlain dreams of some day acquiring in England. His true allies are the English Jacobins. He has, however, made a great miscalculation as to his present strength. He would never have become formidable if he had not traded on Mr. Gladstone's constitutional weakness for giving way to the enemies of the British Empire. Now that Mr. Gladstone has ceased to be the leader of a united party, and

TELEGRAMS.

THE INCOME-TAX BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

The Income-Tax Bill has been referred to the Select Committee, and the Council adjourned to the 22nd inst. The Viceroy expressed great satisfaction at the unanimity of opinion which prevailed in the Council. He considered that the acquiescence, not only of the Government members but of distinguished members of the mercantile, professional and native communities, in a measure introduced by Government with considerable anxiety, was a matter for congratulation. As representative of the Queen-Empress and spokesmen of the British people, he thought the unity of efforts all had thus agreed to make for the protection and defence of the Indian empire is a proof of the loyalty of both British and native subjects.

THE BURMA TROUBLES.

RANGOON, JAN. 13.

The latest news from the Shan States is that Nyoungway Tsabwa, who was plotting against the British, has been attacked by Karenese and badly beaten. His authority does not now extend beyond his own stockade. He invited Mobyay Tsabwa to join him against us, but the latter declined. Thunnee Tsabwa, who recently visited Mandalay, receiving Mr. Bernard's assurances regarding British intentions, should be able on his return to disabuse his fellow Shans of any false notion regarding us promulgated by Burman refugees.

A public meeting has been called for this afternoon to consider the steps necessary to give the Viceroy a suitable reception.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

Colonel Johnston's column, sent into the Chinwin Valley, has encountered unexpected difficulties. One of the pretenders heading the movements north near Mandalay, has been defeated and captured. The riverside dacoiting is checked somewhat by the military. Inland it prevails extensively.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MYINGYAN, JAN. 12.

On January 8th Colonel Gordon, Captain Smythe, R. A., Dr. Heath, I. M. D., and Lieut. Armstrong, Hampshire Regt., with 200 men and two guns, went to reinforce Sagine, 16 miles below Mandalay, on the other side of the river. The troops arrived safely. Smythe, Heath and Armstrong, strolling back to the steamer, were surrounded by mounted Burmans. Armstrong was shot down by two bullets. He was carried off by Heath, when Heath was shot dead and decapitated by the Burmans. Smythe then defended Armstrong till our men came from the fort. On Sunday the 10th, the Sagine force attacked a fortified place called Obo, and drove out the defenders, killing ten. Our loss was one gunner, one Hampshire man wounded and two sepoys.

On January the 9th Colonel Baker, of the Hampshires, with 600 men, attacked Zeebin, where three Europeans were lately killed. They drove the enemy out. Captain Lloyd and 3 Europeans were wounded. In the village they found the body of a European frightfully mutilated. The force is returning to Mandalay. A sick convoy was attacked in the evening. The Burmans tried to cut off the convoy by breaking down a bridge. A havildar of the 21st Madras Native Infantry under a heavy fire repaired the bridge, but was mortally wounded. Four other sepoys were wounded. There is heavy firing at Sagine.

Sunday, 8-20 a.m. Armstrong has been brought into Mandalay, desperately wounded.

The reorganisation or abolition of the Hlootdaw Council is under consideration. Private claims against Theebaw's government are being sent in, but none yet paid. A member of the Hlootdaw is accused of having stolen 60 Bombay Burma Company's elephants.

The British Political Agent at Manipur has occupied Kendat, on the Upper Chindwin. Supplies have been sent to the Chindwin expedition.

The Bombay Burma Company's operations in the Ningyan forests are proceeding satisfactorily.

CALCUTTA NEWS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

Rear Admiral Richards, arrived here to-day in H. M. S. Sphinx, from Rangoon. The Sphinx will probably remain here a fortnight. Admiral Richards intends visiting the camp at Delhi.

Mr. Stuart Cumberland gives a thought-reading seance in the Town Hall to-night.

The Viceroy will leave Calcutta for Delhi by special-train at 9 a.m. on Saturday, and is timed to arrive at Delhi on Sunday evening at five. The Viceroy travels privately.

THE GOVERNOR AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 13.

The Governor and Lady Reay arrived by the down mail, and received an address from the Municipal committee. They visited the principal sights, and left by the Delhi mail at 11-30.

THE DELHI CAMP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 13.

The Southern force has concentrated at Budli Serai, where the position is being intrenched. An attack by the Northern force is expected on the 15th. The Cavalry under General Luck covered the retreat.

The universal opinion is that the transport has done very well and answered expectations.

THE BONERWALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 13.

Major R. C. Hutchinson, of Hoti Mardan, was pistolled at close quarters before dawn on Friday.

The Guides attempted to surprise the village of Sari Malandri, in punishment of Bonerwals for raiding our village-bazar. They came suddenly on the Bonerwals, who fired and fled.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RE-ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

Parliament re-assembled yesterday, when the Right Hon'ble Arthur W. Peel, was unanimously re-elected Speaker of the House.

Mr. W. L. Jackson, member for North Leeds, has been appointed Secretary to the Treasury in place of Sir Matthew White Ridley, the defeated candidate for the Hexham division of Northumberland.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

The *Standard*, in a leading article, announces that the Earl of Carnarvon is about to resign the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE SAMOA QUESTION.

BERLIN, JAN. 12.

The German Government has no information regarding the recent events in Samoa, and has denied any intention of annexing the Islands.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

NEW YORK, JAN. 12.

The *World*, in a leading article on the the silver question, says that there is not the least chance of the suspension of silver coinage by the present Congress, the House of Representatives being strongly opposed to the measure.

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 12.

The Russian budget, which has just been published, shows a deficit of seventy-eight million roubles.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Bombay mails of the 25th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

PORT SAID, JAN. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, homeward bound from Bombay, Karrachee and Malabar Coast left here this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Hazara, outward bound for Bombay, Karrachee and Malabar Coast left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats more enquiry.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera 4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

3	per cent. Consols for account	100
3½	" Sterling Loan	99⅜
4½	" French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver		46½
4	Rupee Paper	72
4½	"	73⅜

THE Hon. F. Forbes Adam, as chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, delivered his annual speech before that body at a general meeting held yesterday evening. Commencing with a reference to the measures adopted for the defence of the frontier, the chairman heartily approved of the vigorous and statesmanlike policy of Government, who, remembering the lessons of the past, were now determined that no unexpected combination of events in future should find them unprepared. While urging that all waste and extravagance should be stopped, the chairman said that no one who was proud of the empire and had the interests of her peoples at heart could begrudge the cost, no matter how great, of the means required to preserve to her the blessings of progress, prosperity, and peace. Mr. Adam congratulated the Chamber on the sanction given to the Midland Railway project, and expressed his hope that the Nagpore-Bengal line would be constructed on the broad gauge. Mr. Adam took occasion in the course of his speech to acknowledge the appreciative assistance given by the Governor in Council to matters affecting the welfare of the trade and commerce of this port. He deprecated what he called "a blind overkeenness of competition" which had virtually converted the occupation of merchants into that of mitigated speculators. He, however, admitted that this was greatly the result of flat markets and dull business. The chairman concluded his speech by expressing his approval of the income-tax, saying that it was the only way by which numbers of men who have become exceedingly wealthy under the fostering care of the State could be reached at all. Mr. W. M. Macaulay and Mr. George Cotton differed from this view, holding that the income-tax was a most objectionable form of taxation which should only be levied in cases of extreme emergency, and advocating the reimposition of the import duties on piece-goods. The chairman's motion for the adoption of the Chamber's annual report was then carried unanimously.

A MEETING of the Bombay Presidency Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to hear a report of the work done by the Indian delegates in respect of the recent elections in England. The Hon. Dadabhai Nowrojee, who presided, observed that the delegates from Presidencies had been eminently successful in their endeavours, notwithstanding the unfortunate fact that those whose election had been supported by the association had not been elected. As any rate the English public had been awakened alive to the necessities of the Indian people, whose case, by the mission of the delegates, had seemed to bring about an amount of curiosity and interest that met with more than their most sanguine expectations. Mr. Manmohun Ghose, the Bengal delegate, followed by narrating his experiences, and stated that the reception he received in all parts of Great Britain was of a most enthusiastic nature. People, including ladies, pressed round, making all sorts of inquiries relative to India, and promising him their earnest support. He advised the audience yesterday to persist in the agitation they had begun, in bringing to the notice of the British public questions regarding Indian affairs, and was sure that, by perseverance, they would in the end succeed. Mr. Chandravarker, the Bombay delegate, followed by stating his experiences, and said he was assured by competent persons that it would not be long before Sir John Phear, Mr. Slagg, Mr. Digby and other friends of the natives, would be elected to Parliament. He, as well as the other speakers, viz., Messrs. P. M. Mehta and K. T. Telang, severely commented on the remarks of those who had, what they considered, reviewed in a hostile manner the action of the association in proscribing certain Parliamentary candidates who were not supposed to entertain views from an Indian standpoint of view. The Bombay delegate then read several letters which he had received from gentlemen and ladies, promising him their future support, and expressing warm sympathy for the natives of India. The meeting concluded with a cordial vote of thanks to the Indian delegates for the labours undertaken by them at the general elections.

THE Town Council at their meeting yesterday authorised the Municipal Commissioner to accept the tender of Messrs. T. Glover and Company for the construction of the masonry dam for the Tansa Lake at a cost of Rs. 28,63,295.

IT is understood that General Chamier, Inspector-General of Ordnance in the Madras Circle, will be General Hughes' successor.

PRINCE NAPOLEON and the Chevalier Michela have returned from the Garo Hills. They appear to have had excellent sport under Mr. Sanderson's guidance, and they also saw a large number of elephants captured. They leave for Madras in a few days.

THE Government has resolved to close the District Savings Banks from the 1st of April next, and to transfer all accounts to the Post Office Savings Banks. The reform will simplify one of the most important of our agencies for the encouragement of thrift, while it will relieve the Treasury system of a useless encumbrance.

IN response to an appeal from the chaplain of the forces at Delhi, Messrs. Cassell and Co. have despatched, through the India Office, between 2,000 and 3,000 copies of their periodicals for the use of the soldiers assembled in that quarter.

DR. R. ROST, librarian to the India Office, is collecting for republication a series of "Miscellaneous Essays on Subjects Connected with the Malay Peninsula and the Indian Archipelago." The essays will consist chiefly of selections from Dalrymple's "Oriental Repertory," "Asiatic Researches," and "The Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal."

THE revenue from nine sales of Bengal opium and nine months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay, has amounted to Rs. 6,44,08,840, which is Rs. 10,96,340 better than the estimate. Of the total revenue Bengal has contributed Rs. 4,66,10,865, which is Rs. 2,56,635 below the estimate, whilst Bombay has contributed Rs. 1,77,97,975, which is Rs. 13,52,975 above it.

THE Lahore paper learns from Mardan that a sharp encounter has taken place in the low hills on the Buner border between the Guides and a party of the blockaded tribe. It was announced, some days ago, that some three hundred badmashes had come down from Buner territory, and that a detachment of the Mardan garrison had been sent to watch them. The Bonerwals have been driven from their position with considerable loss; but Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Hutchinson, of the Guides, was severely wounded and has since died of his wounds. Our casualties, with this exception, are slight; one sowar killed and three wounded.

MR. HORACE SMITH, R.N., has left England for Abyssinia, as a special messenger from the British Government. Mr. Smith, who was a member of the staff of Admiral Sir William Hewett, carries with him an autograph letter from Her Majesty the Queen, together with a sword of honour, for King John.

"THE Indian invasion of England continues," "Atlas" writes in the *World*. "To the Indian village and the Indian Parliamentary candidate the Indian actors have succeeded. As the company numbers two hundred, and there are fifteen hundred dresses, these unhappy children of the sun may be sufficiently clothed to prevent their teeth from audibly chattering in our *Lady of Lyons*."

THE tasks of Colonel Yule and Mr. Arthur Burnell draw towards an end. Mr. John Murray will issue almost immediately their "Glossary of Peculiar Anglo-Indian Colloquial Words and Phrases," in the bringing together of which it will be found that the words have been dealt with not only etymologically, but also that their historical and geographical bearings have been considered. The book is just one of those books that must be classed as "a labour of love."

THE *Court Circular* says that Mr. Joseph Rock, the State Agent to His Highness the Nizam's Government, who has recently returned from India, brought with him two fine Bengal tigers, male and female, and has presented them to the Zoological Gardens in the name of His Excellency the Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur, who shot the mother about a year ago, near the city of Hyderabad, and had the cubs conveyed to the gardens of his palace, where they have been most successfully reared, and have now attained almost their full growth. "Salar Jung is the Prime Minister to His Highness the Nizam of the Deccan, and son of the late Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., whose friendship towards England was so forcibly exemplified during the mutiny, and who made, and has left behind him, many real friends in this country; and his son appears to be following in his father's footsteps. As we are anticipating a visit in the spring both from His Highness and His Excellency, we hope the latter will again see these noble beasts in their adopted home."

THE Italian flag has been hoisted over the villages adjacent to Massowa, a step which is reported to have given displeasure to King John of Abyssinia. Marcopoli Bey, formerly Egyptian Governor of Massowa, has been sent to Suez in an Italian war-vessel. The French Consul has returned to Suakim from a visit to Ras Aloola. Two Russian officers have started for Abyssinia with presents for King John. General Gene, the Italian commander at Massowa, also intends paying a visit to the King shortly.

IT is announced that a Republican conspiracy of an unimportant character has been discovered at Tarragona. No details of the affair have been published.

JUDGMENT was delivered on December 21 in the trial, which has been proceeding at Warsaw since the 27th November, of the persons accused of belonging to the social revolutionary association styling itself "The Proletariate." Bardowsky, a justice of the peace, Lury, a captain of engineers, and four others of the prisoners were sentenced to be hanged. Eighteen were condemned to sixteen years' hard labour in the mines, two to ten years and eight months' penal servitude, with exile for life to Siberia, and two others to transportation to Siberia for life.

IT is reported from Constantinople that Lord Salisbury has forwarded a gold casket of great value, set with precious stones, to Refet Bey, the son of Safvet Pasha, in exchange for the insignia of the Order of the Star of India, set with brilliants, bestowed upon his father, after the conclusion of the Anglo-Turkish Convention regarding Cyprus; which Refet Bey was keeping as an heirloom, but which, according to the rules of the Order, must be returned after the death of the person upon whom it is bestowed.

THE funeral of the late King Ferdinand took place at Lisbon on Dec. 21. The ceremony was witnessed by a large crowd, who appeared to sympathize warmly with the royal family. The coffin was followed to the grave by the English, Russian, Spanish, Belgian, Italian, and Brazilian Ministers. The service in the Church of the Pantheon was also attended by Vice-Admiral Fellowes, in command of the Channel Squadron, which is at present in the Tagus.

ALTHOUGH Ministers think it their duty to meet the new Parliament without resigning office or proposing to resign, their present intention, according to a home paper, is not to proceed to any important business without receiving the sanction of the House of Commons for their maintenance in power. "Their determination is that it shall be well understood on all hands, before business begins, that they are not a Government 'on sufferance.' No Government can be effective which is exposed to the taunt of existing at the pleasure of the Opposition; and Lord Salisbury's Administration will decline to go on unless it receives from the House of Commons a distinct and sufficient expression of desire that it should continue to conduct the affairs of the empire. Her Majesty's Government are prepared, it is stated, to enlarge local government in Ireland considerably. But under no circumstances will they either propose or sanction any scheme for setting up an Irish Parliament, under any limitations or 'guarantees' whatever."

REUTER'S agent at Paris states that the draft of the treaty between France and Madagascar was drawn up in its entirety by M. de Freycinet, who placed it in the hands of M. Patrimonio at the time of his departure for Zanzibar. The real object of M. Patrimonio's mission, though he apparently went out merely as French Consul to Zanzibar, was, in fact, to conduct negotiations with the Hovas of Madagascar. The treaty, which contains nineteen articles, has been signed by M. Patrimonio and Admiral Miot on the part of France, and by the Hova Plenipotentiaries, who, according to the official despatches, agreed to the whole of M. de Freycinet's draft, with the exception of three articles of minor importance. It does not mention the word "protectorate," but it is regarded in French official circles as presenting an honourable solution of the difficulties hitherto existing between the two countries. The text of the treaty will not be published until it has been ratified.

THE Russians at Sebastopol are said to be showing extraordinary energy in the completion of various naval works. The first Crown dock will be opened in January, instead of May; the cost of the work is 2,400,000 roubles. In this dock is to be placed the first of the war ships now building at Sebastopol, to be completed in May.

Two dynamite outrages have been perpetrated at Port Elizabeth. Both the houses where the outrages occurred were occupied by married boatmen who had refused to join in a strike of boatmen at that place. No lives were lost, but in each case the windows were shattered and furniture was destroyed. The Government has offered a reward of £100 for the capture of the perpetrators of the outrages.

MR. JOHN A. STRONG, of the Admiralty, has been appointed Examiner of Indian Accounts in the Accountant-General's Department of the Admiralty under the newly organized system.

IT is interesting to know that of the 5,342 students who are at present attending the Berlin University, no fewer than 1,128 belong to European countries other than Russia, while 334 come from extra-European lands. America sends 123 of her sons to the seat of learning in the German capital, Asia is represented by ten students, and Africa and Australia have also their contingents.

MR. GRENFELL, an English missionary, and Lieutenant von François have just explored, in the steamer *Peace*, the large rivers Lulengo and Uruki, tributaries of the Upper Congo, on the left bank of that river. They report that both the Lulengo and Uruki are navigable. It is also announced that the Mobangi, a great affluent of the Congo, on the right bank of that river, flows from the east, and that its identity with the Welli is no longer doubtful.

CANADIAN journals just to hand state that the actual ceremonies in connection with the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway will take place in May. The main line to Vancouver, on the Pacific coast, will then be fully completed and the road placed in entire operation, so that an opportunity will be given to Eastern people to traverse Canada from Halifax by way of Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, and the great North-West to Vancouver.

A DETAILED statement has been prepared by the executive of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, giving the figures with regard to the votes for the Parnellites and Unionists at the recent elections, together with the total electorate of the seventy-eight constituencies in which there were contested elections. In Ulster, of 220,948 electors, there were polled 68,250 Nationalists and 114,795 Unionists, leaving 37,993 unpolled. In Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, of 364,767 electors, there were polled 227,019 for Nationalists, and 30,380 for Unionists, leaving 107,368 unpolled. The analysis, it is submitted, shows that the Parnellite vote is only 2,412 over one-half the total electors in the contested constituencies, or when the Unionist votes are added to the absentees, the Parnellites have only a majority of 4,823. The Union assisted in defraying the expenses of forty-eight candidates.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The Indian delegates who spoke at the farewell breakfast given them took exactly the right view of the situation, refraining, as usual, from any references to the ridicule of which they have been the object. As Mr. Manamohun Ghose put it, 'their object was simply to enlighten the public on the state of affairs in India, and he was satisfied that they had been to a great extent successful.' No one would have been so hardy as to forecast, six months ago, such an interest in Indian affairs as these gentlemen, by their personal qualities, as well as by the good cause they have had to advocate, have succeeded in arousing. They are quite right in going back to India as successful men, for the peculiar circumstances which are responsible for Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's defeat can hardly ever exist again, and India will very soon have remedied this temporary drawback. We venture to congratulate the delegates in bidding them good-bye."

THE Official Liquidator announces that he hopes to pay a further dividend of 2s. 6d. in the £ early in 1886, and at the same time he circulates an offer by the New Oriental Bank to buy up claims at 17s. 9d. in the £, or to issue perpetual debentures for the full sum, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum. He also submits an offer by the Assets Realization Company of 18s. in the £ on English claims, or where the claim is in sterling. A home paper remarks that "had these offers been made originally no doubt many creditors would have accepted, but they will now hesitate to sell a probable 5s. for 2s. 9d. or 3s. respectively, seeing that no doubt the proposed purchaser is satisfied the liquidator will eventually pay more than 18s. in the £. As bearing upon this subject, we are enabled to state two competitors are in the field to purchase some of the estates in Ceylon and Mauritius, and that it is certain the price eventually realized by the liquidator will have an appreciable effect upon the total dividend paid; indeed it has been said the shareholders may hope for some small return of the amount they have been called upon to pay, but we fear this is, to say the least, very problematical."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Indian Marine s.s. Tenasserim, Captain Geo. Wilson, sails to-day for Kurrachee with one European officer, 4 men, 2 native officers and 4 men of the British Regiment.

THE Championship of the N. I. R. A. falls this year to Lieutenant F. A. Hayden, 33rd West Riding Regiment, while Major W. Hill, 2nd Goorkhas, comes in for second honours. Mr. Hayden's shooting has been very remarkable; he has won six matches out of twelve, including the Viceroy's, and has been second in two others, and he gains the Championship with a total of 808 points, being an average of 4·67 per shot—the best performance on the records of the N.I.R.A.

THE question of the right of regimental grasscutters to trespass on lands belonging to other persons to cut grass has once more been raised in Southern India. On this occasion it has assumed the form of a free fight between the grass-cutters and the villagers whose grass was being cut, in which several heads were broken. It was only stopped by the Colonel of the regiment for which the grass was being cut appearing on the scene and causing the arrest of some of the villagers. As the case will most likely come before a court of law, we may probably soon have a legal decision as to the rights of the question. If left to be settled on the spot, our cavalry horse may occasionally have to go on short allowance.

"A VOLUNTEER OFFICER" writes to a Calcutta paper suggesting that Volunteers should be exempt from the income-tax. He says:—It is doubtless true that a number of Volunteers have incomes below Rs. 500 per annum, and will consequently be exempted from taxation, but that I contend is no reason why other men who are equally and perhaps more efficient should receive no direct compensation from the State for their voluntary military service. Certain statistics relating to the salaries of Europeans of the classes from which the greater number of Volunteers are drawn have recently come before me, and I find that, with a maximum service of eleven years and three months, and a minimum service of five months at the time of making up the statistics, the average monthly pay of each man is Rs. 344-3-2; this gives an annual income of Rs. 4,130, and Government would derive on the average, say, Rs. 107-8 per annum from each individual, but I submit it might very well forego this sum in favour of "efficient" Volunteers, as the Volunteer force unquestionably permits the State to keep fewer European soldiers in India than it would otherwise be compelled to maintain. It should be borne in mind that Volunteers can at will be converted into a very valuable auxiliary force, and as Government can insist, in return for exemption from payment of income-tax, on a very high standard of efficiency, I think the Volunteers of India should be exempted from income-tax for the reasons stated.

VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC SPORTS.

OPEN TO ENROLLED MEMBERS OF ANY INDIAN VOLUNTEER CORPS.

First Day (Monday, January 18.)

1. Throwing the Hammer.
2. 100 yards Flat Race.
3. Vaulting.
4. 120 yards Hurdle Race.
5. Tent-pegging at the Ring.
6. Cutting the Lemon.
7. Half mile Flat Race.
8. Egg Race, 50 yards.
9. Marching Flat Race, one mile, full parade uniform with Rifle and side arms.
10. Tug of War. (twelve for Regimental team and eight in company teams) with heats to be decided on following days.

Second Day (Tuesday, January 19.)

11. Putting the Shot.
12. Quarter-mile Flat Race.
13. 100 yards Flat Race for Cadets.
14. High Jump.
15. V. C. Race.
16. Wide Jump.
17. 120 yards Handicap Flat Race.
18. Chatty Race, 50 yards and back.
19. Half mile Steeplechase.

Third Day (Thursday, January 21.)

20. Sack Race for Cadets, 50 yards.
21. Half mile Flat Handicap.
22. Three-legged Race.
23. Man on Horse vs. Man on Foot, 60 yards, round a post and back.
24. Obstacle Race, about half a mile.
25. Donkey Race.

Entrance fee for all events except those in which horses take part ..... 4 annas.

Events in which horses take part ..... Re, 1 each.

All entries, with colours to be worn, must be sent into either of the honorary secretaries by the 15th January. There must be five entries for each event.

First and second prizes will be given for all events except in Tug of War Sports to commence each day at 3-30 p. m, Seats will be provided for ladies.

All communications on the subject of the sports should be directed to one of the joint honorary secretaries:—

Capt. E. S. Luard, B. B. & C. I. Ry, Vols., Parel.
Capt. R. Trevithick, G. I. P. Ry. Vols., Parel.
Vol. W. F. Walke, B. V. R. C., Volunteer Club.

NEW FELLOWS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary*, issued last evening, writes that:—His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay:—

J. A. DaGama, Esquire, M.D., L.M., MR.A.S.
Moreshvar Gopal Deshmukh, Esquire, M.D. L.M, and S., B.Sc., C.A.
Pundlick Ganesh, Esquire, L.C.E.
Dossabhai Pestonji, Esquire, G.G,M.C.
Major-General W. W. Goodfellow C.B., R.E.
R. H. Gunion, Esquire, B.A. (Oxon).
Khan Bahadur Gulum Mahomed Munshi.
Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Esquire, Barrister-in-Law.
Harkissondas Narotamdas Esquire.
Khan Bahadur Navroji Dorabji Khandalawala, B.A., T.T.B.
Reverend J Mayr, S.J.
Uttamram Narbheram Mehta, Esquire.
J. Monteath, Esquire, M.A., C.S.
Cavasji Bejonji Sethna, Esquire, B.A., T.S.
Sardar Balvantrao Vinayak Shastri.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour with out leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. ASK your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

AY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday evening, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam presiding. There were also present: The Hon. F. Forbes Adam in the chair, Messrs. W. M. Macdonald (Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co.); W. M. Macaulay (Ewart, Latham and Co.); J. L. Symons (Finlay, Muir and Co.); A. P. Saville (Sir Charles Forbes and Co.); A. Blascheck (Blascheck and Co.); O. Fiedler (Messrs. Gaddum, Bytheil and Co.); G. K. Heinrichs (Glade and Co.); R. S. Campbell (W. and A. Graham and Co.); G. Cotton (Greaves, Cotton and Co.); A. F. Beaufort (Lyon and Co.); M. T. Turner (Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.); J. Steiner (Volkart Brother's); M. R. Wyer (Wallace and Co.); T. Weir (Agra Bank, Limited); J. Janni (Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company); James Wallace (Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China); C. Lowell (Comptoir D'escompte De Paris); G. A. Barnett, C. I. E., (G. I. P. Railway Co.); W. A. Baker (National Bank of India); F. D. Parker (P. and O. S. N. Company.); Thomas Lang (Standard Life Assurance); Vizbookundass Atmaram (Narrondas Rajaram and Co.)

THE following are some of the leading paras, of the annual report, which was taken as read:—

As compared with recent years it will be apparent, that while there has been no diminution in the routine work of the Chamber, nor any decrease in the number of topics discussed, there is a notable absence from the record of some of the subjects which have been accustomed to find a leading place in the report, The most prominent of these is:—

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA.

The year, however, has not been altogether barren of results in the shape of railway extension. In August last, mainly, it is believed, through the instrumentality of the present Secretary of State for India, the directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway succeeded in floating in the London market their scheme for the extension of their system viz: Bhopal to Gwalior, Agra and Cawnpore in the Indian Midland Railway.

This line, the construction of which has for years past been earnestly advocated by the Chamber, may be expected to exercise a more extensive influence on the trade of Bombay than any event in railway development since the establishment of through communication to Calcutta. It shortens the route to Cawnpore by 134 miles and opens out some of the finest Wheat and Seed producing districts in India. The total length of the system is 589 miles and it is anticipated that the whole will be opened for traffic within five years. Energetic steps have been taken, however, for pushing on the construction and the main sections will probably be in operation in a much shorter time.

THE BARSI LINE.

It was at one time practically sanctioned as an extension of the G. I. P. system to which it would be an invaluable feeder, but even for a line of this size estimated to cost only 9 lakhs, the Government of India have declared themselves unable to grant the requisite funds, nor will they sanction the amount being raised in debentures by the G. I. P. Railway Company.

DRAFT INDIAN RAILWAY BILL.

In November 1884 the Government forwarded to the Chamber, with a request for criticism and opinion thereon, the draft of a proposed new Railway Bill for India. As usual in important matters of this kind a Special Committee was appointed, the members of which were:—The Hon. F. Forbes Adam, Mr. H. Wyer, Major W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., Mr. G. A. Barnett, C. I. E., Mr. W. M. Macaulay, and Mr. W. Lang. With regard to the bill generally it expressed the opinion that no special necessity exists for its introduction, as the present law on the whole works well; and it further took exception to the policy of burthening the Statute Book with numerous clauses, which are either already accepted without question, or should be a matter of special contract between Government and Railway Companies at the time of their formation. The relations and conditions on which the bill would place various departments of the public service and the railway administrations were also a matter of objection. The free carriage of maintenance stores for the Telegraph Department, the conveyance of Mails on exceptional conditions, and the provisions made for the conveyance of Her Majesty's forces were all, it was pointed out, laid down on a basis likely to make the interests of railway shareholders, and in a secondary degree the travelling and goods-forwarding public, suffer for the benefit of the Imperial Revenues. These conditions would unquestionably tend against the development of private enterprise in railway extension in this country, and if for this reason only the tendency of legislation in connection with railways should rather be to diminish than increase the preferential claims which Government already enjoys.—

WHEAT CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

The Indian Wheat harvest of last season was probably the largest ever gathered, the weather having been exceptionally favourable throughout. In an interesting memorandum published by the Agricultural Department of the Government of India in April last it is estimated that the whole area cultivated was 27,620,223 acres which gave a yield of 7,713,096 tons, against normal figures of 20,000,000 acres and 7,135,000 tons respectively. Although the markets in Europe—with the exception of a short period activity in the spring owing to apprehensions of war with Russia—have been most depressed, the rate of freight ruling during the greater part of the year and the important decline in sterling exchange, have enabled a large export business to go forward; from Bombay alone 611,218 tons having been shipped in the twelve months ending 31st December last, as against 410,655 tons in 1884, when a much higher level of prices prevailed in Europe. The growing crop does not promise quite so favourly, but as the stocks of grain in the country are still liberal, the probabilities are that the shipments in 1886 will also attain large figures.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF WHEAT CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

Following in the footsteps of their predecessors in office, your Committee have given the important question of the improvement in the cultivation of wheat in India a leading share of their time and attention during the year. In cordial co-operation with Mr. E. C. Ozanne, C. S., the Director of Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency, who has the same object thoroughly at heart, every assistance in the way of procuring seed, reporting on the quality of samples, and furnishing information, has been rendered to Government servants, the officials of Native States, and others interested; and although it may not be possible as yet to point to any visible results from this measure, there can be no doubt that ultimately they must tend to materially assist the development of what, next to cotton, has already became the most important branch of our export trade. Government by a resolution passed on 15th January last instructed the officers of twelve collectorates in the Presidency to send samples to the Chamber of the different qualities of wheat produced in their districts. In accordance with this the samples were received and submitted to a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. M. R. Wyer, J. Fachiri, L. R. W. Forrest, and W. Lang. These gentlemen carefully went through, examined, graded and priced 109 samples in all form which they selected the following as most suitable for export:—

Hansia, Sakhadvala	Broach,	Wagra Taluka.
Bakshi	Poona,	Junar ,,
Chasia	Mahikantha,	Katousan ,,
Red Hard	Kaira,	Matur ,,
White Soft	,,	,, ,,
Hard Yellow	Nasik,	Dindort ,,
Hard White	,,	,, ,,
Banshi	,,	Nasik ,,
Banshi	,,	Niphad ,,
Wajia	Panchmahals,	Dohad ,,
Katha	Sorath Prant,	Junagad ,,
Ree Wheat	Belgaum,	Paresgad ,,
Daud Khani	Ahmedabad,	Viramgaum ,,
Hard Red	Dharwar,	Dharwar ,,

By this time, however, more detailed information had become available of the previous experiment. It was found that the poor returns were not only due to the unsoundness of the seed, but that the change of soil and climate had had an undoubted influence on the quality of the produce, and that the indigenous varieties yielded a better crop than selected samples imported from other places. Under these circumstances the Director of Agriculture decided to discontinue the general distribution of selected wheat for seed, confining it to Belgaum and Bijapur, where the crop of the previous year had been so poor that the rayats found great difficulty in obtaining good seed, and to Surat, where alone had the previous experiments given a really favourable return. Your committee, while agreeing in the main with the conclusions arrived at by the Director of Agriculture, considered that valuable information had been gained from the experiments, and in addressing Government advocated a further trial, giving special attention to the suitability of the need to the localities elected. It the meantime this present season will afford further information, especially from the experimental farms, and with the excellent collection of samples selected by the Chamber to guide him, the Director of Agriculture will be in a position to turn the results of the experiments to good account.

WHEAT THRESHING AND CLEANING.

Competent authorities have given it as their opinion that if the Indian product could be brought to market in the same condition in the matter of cleanliness as English Wheat it would be worth on the average 5 to 7 per cent. more all round. It is only the loss in weight which has to be taken into account, but to remove the objectionable features, special washing, and cleaning processes have to be adopted in, milling, entailing considerable additional expense, and even then a large admixture of Indian Wheat can generally be detected in the flour. It is indeed by no means an outside estimate to say that cost of transport to the seaboard in a large export season like the present is actually incurred on 30,000 tons of useless dirt and foreign matter. It is manifest, therefore, that if this could be obviated one of the greatest impediments to an increased export trade in Indian Wheat would at once be removed; and by greater care in preparation it could easily be done. An important step in this direction would be gained if the rayats could be induced to adopt the use of modern threshing machinery instead of having the Wheat trodden out by bullocks or buffaloes as at present, and the Director of Agriculture showed by practical test this season in the Nasik districts how easily and advantageously it would be practicable.

THE ADULTERATION OF COTTON.

The much debated question of the adulteration of Cotton was brought before your Committee again early in the year by a letter from the Bombay Government covering voluminous papers on the subject from the Collector of Khandeish, the Commissioner, C. D., and the Director of Agriculture. The two former strongly advocated a return to the Cotton Frauds Act, as, in conjunction with a refusal on the part of merchants to deal in the mixed product, the only means whereby the evil could be suppressed. The Director of Agriculture on the other hand suggested a local enquiry by the Commission to determine the following:—

(1).—As to what kind of Cotton should be grown in Khandeish.

(2).—As to how the Rayats can be induced to sow different varieties of Cotton separately, full scope being given to them to sow whichever variety they may choose.

(3).—As to whether the Saw-gin is an essential concomitant of the long stapled Dharwadi Cotton.

Any attempt at legislation, the committee felt convinced, would prove futile and inoperative, and in their opinion the true remedy must originate with the consumers and gradually work backwards.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS MADE WITH THE SEED OF NANKIN OR KHAKI COTTON.

The Government have for some time past been anxious to obtain supplies of khaki-coloured Cotton cloth for the clothing of the troops, which would be a fast colour and not liable to wash into different shades, the objection attaching to all khaki dyes hitherto tried. To this end the Government of India have been endeavouring to promote the cultivation of Nankin Cotton, which is self-coloured of the required shade, and are offering the comparatively high price of 4 annas per pound of clean Cotton for it. The Director of Agriculture in the Bombay Presid

popular form of investment, have since been fully borne out by experience.—(*Appendix K.*)

INCREASED RATE OF COINAGE AT THE BOMBAY MINT.

In the beginning of May last the somewhat sudden restriction of the sales of telegraphic transfers by the Secretary of State caused a rapid and unexpected rise in the value of money, which gave signs, if not immediately alleviated, of materially affecting the volume of our export trade for the time being. On the representations of some of the members your Committee addressed Government, suggesting that as there were large supplies of silver available and on the way, the Mint authorities might, with advantage to the general trade of the port, be instructed to materially increase the rate of coinage. The production was increased from about 11 lakhs to above 22 lakhs per week, and there can be no doubt that the large amount of rupees thus set at liberty considerably assisted to alleviate the temporary pressure.

HONORARY HANDOUR BESTOWED.

The comparatively defenceless condition of the City against an attack by sea which has always been a matter of concern to the mercantile community, acquired special importance during the late political complications in the spring of the year, and your Committee accordingly deemed it a fitting opportunity to bring the matter to the notice of Government. It is satisfactory to know that a scheme of defence, on something like an adequate scale, has been sanctioned by the authorities, the works in connection with which are now being prosecuted.

QUARANTINE.

The shipping interests connected with Bombay at various times during the past year have again had to suffer from the absurd and useless restriction imposed upon steamships by the Turkish Government and the Egyptian Sanitary Board, in the name of Quarantine. Your Committee have allowed no fitting opportunity to pass without entering their protest against the unjustifiable and vexatious actions of these authorities; but they cannot flatter themselves they have created much impression thereby, although Government both here and at home have always shown every disposition to back up the Chamber's representations. In the last letter, which your Committee wrote to Government on the subject in May last, they pointed out that at the time of the then imposition of Quarantine at Suez the deaths from cholera in Bombay during the week ending 26th April had been only 30, and during the following week but 12. This rate of mortality could by no possibility justify quarantine on vessels arriving at Suez after voyages ranging from ten to twenty days yet in the eight months preceding, quarantine had been enforced three times on equally slender grounds. Since the 12th of November last there has happily been no quarantine in Egypt against Indian ports, and it is much to be hoped that our trade may continue to enjoy this immunity from interference for some considerable time to come; but the Conference at Rome in June last disclosed a state of feeling on the question in the South of Europe and the Levant, which leaves little doubt that the faintest pretext will be availed of to revive the obnoxious regulations.

PROPOSED PROVIDENT FUND FOR OFFICE AND OTHER EMPLOYES.

Through the medium of one of their members, your Committee had placed before them a suggestion that the Chamber should give its aid and countenance to the establishment of a provident fund for the benefit of the employes in mercantile and other offices in Bombay. The scheme had much to recommend it, but after due consideration your Committee came to the conclusion that however much they might individually be disposed to assist the movement, it would scarcely come within the scope of the Chamber. The idea is one, however, which might well repay development on the lines of the benefit and friendly societies so numerous and popular in England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The balance at the credit of the Chamber on the 31st December, 1885, was Rs. 46,425-5-8 against Rs. 52-13-3 on the 30th November, 1884, being a decrease in the thirteen months of Rs. 5,732-13-6. The decrease arises from the falling off in the receipts from measurement Fees which show a net balance of only Rs. 5,097-2-3 as compared with Rs. 12,953-4-1 for the previous year. The amount of subscriptions remains practically the same but the charges for printing have been diminished by Rs. 1030-15-3, although the publications sold have increased by Rs. 2,500-5-4.

ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. W. M. Macaulay proposed that the following gentlemen be elected members of the committee for the year 1886:—Messrs. G. Barnett, C. J. E., C. Lowell, A. Blaschek, J. Janni and A. Arthur.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Baker was carried unanimously.

The chairman proposed that Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen be elected members of the Chamber. He said: We have now to elect several new members. Among the names are those of several firms of Solicitors. I cannot say how it is that none ever before joined. Probably they have not been invited. They certainly are interested in business, and therefore qualified to become members. They are gentlemen of trained intellect and experience, with critical faculties highly developed and practised in giving expression to their thought. They cannot fail to add to the character influence and usefulness of the Chamber, and I think we should welcome them as a great accession of strength.

The firm of solleitors was unanimously elected members by ballot. The election of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, Messrs. Winter and Burder, Messrs. Breul and Co., and Messrs. Harvay and Co., was also unanimously approved of.

It was resolved that the secretary for the time being of the Standard Life Assurance Company be elected a member of the Chamber.

It was also agreed on the motion of the chairman, that the following articles be added to the Chamber's list of "Landing Charges":—Tiles (roofing and flooring) Rs. 1-4 per ton; and pig lead Rs. 1-4 per ton.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—Your committee have to submit for your approval and acceptance their annual report. Originally, I believe, the Chamber year terminated in September or October, the date having some relation to the close of the monsoon season or the Native New Year, but more recently succeeding reports have been brought up closer and closer to December, and this year your committee include the whole of that month. In inviting you to pass the report and sanction the action of the committee, I will move that in future the Chamber year be put in correspondence with the calendar year, and that henceforth the annual report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce begins on the 1st of January and terminates on the 31st of December. At our half-yearly meeting held in July, I took occasion to review the topics of interest that had occupied us during the first part of 1885. The chief of those were frontier defences, the prosecution of railway works, the Port Trust dock extension loan, and the mercantile prospects of silver and exchange. We rejoice to know that the frontier is to be made strong and secure. Dread of immediate aggression having passed away, there was danger that the question of frontier defence might slip quietly into the background. This is not so, and we must heartily approve the vigorous policy of statesmanlike foresight, that remembering the lessons of the past, determines that no accident will disturb us, no unexpected combination of events find us unprepared. Much has been written about the cost of precautionary measures. As I have before said, I go with those who hold that the cost of measures of imperial necessity should fall equally on England and India. But let that be settled how it may, it is of first importance that the work should be done at once and thoroughly. I have no sympathy with those who argue or seem to argue, that because every man in the country is not so well off as he might be, that therefore expenditure on defences is reprehensible and tends to burden the already over-burdened. The strength and safety of a bank are of consequence to its smallest as to its largest shareholders. Prince and peasant are alike bound up in the security of the State—a State rich in possibilities, increasing in wealth, and which, if so fortunate as to escape wars and famines, has a sound and promising financial life before her. Are not works of defence and works of internal communication the surest means of preventing the first, and minimising the evils that dog the footsteps of the second? Yes! while urging that all waste should be checked, all extravagance stopped, every wise economy practised and enforced, no one who is proud of the Empire and has the true interests of her peoples at heart can grudge the cost, no matter how great, of the means required to preserve to her the blessings of progress, prosperity and peace. Gentlemen, I have to congratulate you on the carrying through of the Midland Railway project, the value of which has for so many years been constantly represented by the members of this Chamber. We owe a debt of gratitude to the resolution and energy of the present Secretary of State, and Bombay will soon reap lasting benefits in the opening of a wide additional field of supply. We look to the same powerful agency to push through the Nagpur-Bengal line on the broad gauge. The Chamber has long and earnestly pressed this scheme on the attention of Government. Whispers reach us that the pernicious influence of the Strachey is being again put forth. In using the adjective pernicious I wish to limit its application to the eccentricities of the General respecting gauge! There cannot, however, be any real risk of a mistake being committed. Two breaks of gauge on a through trunk line are surely more than General Strachey would have attempted to advocate even before the battle of the gauges was fought out and he and his forces routed. I think we may allow ourselves to hope that early intelligence will reach us that an arrangement has been made, a company formed, the Chhattisgarh line ordered to be reconstructed, the through line *via* Nagpur to Calcutta on the broad gauge put in hand, and another great grain-producing centre brought within the range of our operations. We must next year be more active about railway matters than for various reasons we have lately been, both as regards the general question of extension and as regards particular lines specially affecting Bombay. We must once more approach the government about the Godra-Ratlam connection, a line which would be immediately remunerative owing to through and local traffic, and which would greatly promote the welfare of the surrounding districts. We must once more beg that attention be given to roads leading to stations on lines already working. Unfortunately for India, when the cry of retrenchment is raised, the Public Works Department is the handiest to deal with, and, as a consequence, it is subjected to mischievous fits and starts—spasmodic and irregular operations—which cost the country much more money in the long run than a steady consistent policy of well-regulated, carefully-supervised and uninterrupted expenditure on useful works. If I get plans and estimates for a house which is to cost me Rs. 60,000, and which, it is calculated when finished, will pay six or seven per cent. on the outlay, and if, after I have spent Rs. 30,000, I find an unlooked-for call on my resources, would it be wise economy to stop expenditure on the house altogether and cancel the contracts at a serious sacrifice and let the incurred outlay go for nothing? And if some years afterwards my financial position improved and I began all the work—a wise work in itself, remember,—once again, would not my previous action be deserving of the strongest condemnatory language? And yet this is not a greatly exaggerated illustration of what has sometimes occurred in the Public Works Department. It hardly throws credit on our administrations. Gentlemen, General Strachey naturally excites reflections on the India Council. We are promised a Commission of Inquiry into the administration of India. It will be welcome. There is much useful employment for it, and not the least service it can render, is to bring into striking lights how utterly unaided the Council as at present constituted is, by perhaps the best intentions in the world. The Commission is composed, as it probably will be, of able, fresh, unbiassed and intelligent minds, its power for good will be immense. There are those among us who would gladly see the Council brushed away altogether and a standing Parliamentary Committee substituted. This Chamber does not countenance so radical a change. The British Parliament is as yet too much engrossed with home affairs, it numbers among its members too few possessed of the experience and knowledge of India and her needs—although, no doubt, bound steadily to improve in this respect—to make so great a change safe or desirable. All that we would ask for to begin with is that only men of eminence, fresh from India, should be appointed to the Council, that the term of service should be shortened to five years, and that sufficient publicity should be given to their deliberations to enable outside criticism to exercise a salutary effect by bringing home to each man responsibility for his opinions and his reasons for urging them. Further developments may follow. The day may come when a Parliamentary Committee supervising local councils with larger power may be acceptable to us. But not yet. We do not wish it now. Gentlemen, you must have heard with extreme satisfaction of the arrangement made by the Port Trustees with the Government of India regarding the Dock Extension Loan. The negotiations lasted some time. At first the Government of India were not disposed to assist with their guarantee, and afterwards when a guarantee was conceded, conditions about a dry dock were attached which were prohibitive. The Chamber was invited the Port Trustees to state its views. The question was a large and difficult one, and your committee felt that it demanded discussion, and deliberation, while it was imperative that the Trustees should be put in a position to borrow without delay. It was therefore suggested to Government that they should grant a guarantee at once, leaving the dry dock an open question to be hereafter settled. It is generally admitted that a convenient dry dock for merchant vessels is required to supplement the facilities now and will be found an effort; and the Chamber should strongly countenance any efforts made by the Trustees to discover a practicable arrangement which, while meeting the views of Government, would, at the same time, supply, on favourable terms, a want felt for the Mercantile Marine. I would take this opportunity of acknowledging the appreciative assistance given by the Governor in Council to matters affecting the welfare of the trade to which we belong. We now have a Government remarkable, if I may say so, for easiness of access, clearness of judgment, and that most commendable of all attributes, sound practical common-sense. The Chamber has good grounds for confidence, and its representations will be weighed and advanced or discouraged purely on their merits, and will never be, as has occurred in older days, arbitrarily dismissed or subverted and cast at the feet of diplomatic ignorance, self-sufficiency and foibles of higher authorities. When I had the honour of addressing you a year ago. I alluded to the perplexing uncertainties surrounding silver, and I said that the only prudent course to pursue seemed to be to exercise the utmost minimum that were influenced by its movements. During the past year we have had a heavy fall in exchange brought about not by any alteration in the currency laws of other countries, for the only one that has taken place—the maintenance of the Latin Union—acted quite the other way, but by a balance of trade adverse to India emphasised it may be by the apprehensions about the harvest. The prospect of large cotton, wheat and seed crops, with the possibility of more active demand in the consuming markets of Europe, recovery might not reasonably be anticipated, but the Bland Bill hangs over us, although we are approaching close to some definite knowledge respecting the future of that source of uneasiness and disquiet. Within a month or two we should know if it is to be repealed and there is to be a further period of silver buying by India, or an indefinite continuance and more or less revival in our exchange. Most people look for continuance or modification. One things is clear. A great deal has been written on the subject of silver and exchange and the interests it affects, and much information and enlightenment has been obtained by the public at Home and in India. It is now pretty well accepted that although merchants and traders dislike the inconvenience inseparable from fluctuations, that their transactions invariably adjust themselves to the rates of the day, be they high or low, and that the volume of commerce flow irresistibly on to the movements of gold or silver, though occasionally receiving a temporary check in its course. It is understood that although the prices of commodities in India fall with in falling values in Europe, that some part of the fall is saved to the producer by the decline in exchange, and that he thereby gets a better price for his produce, his position is improved, and his power to compete successfully with producers in other countries is enhanced. And I may here observe that Indian producers have been specially fortunate, for along with the drop in exchange there has been a great drop in freights. Twelve or fourteen years ago, after the Suez Canal was in full swing and the wheat trade had started, steam freight to Liverpool averaged roughly 50s. per ton. Now owing to cheapness of construction and scientific improvements in building and machinery 35s. is not an unacceptable figure. This means 6d. per cwt. per quarter of wheat. Of course freights have correspondingly declined from other producing countries, but the decline tells in proportion to the length of the voyage. To return to exchange. It is seen that Government, although their annual budget discloses a serious loss owing to the lesser value of the rupee, recover in increasing railway returns—the result of the stimulus and aid given to production in this country in its competition with other producing countries by the fall in exchange—much of the loss—a fact that by the way points to the advantage of State railways; and further, the improved condition of the people owing to the money they get for their surplus production, is also an indirect gain to Government, tending as it does to extend agriculture and to widening the area of cultivation. It is now recognised that the only section of the community whose sufferings are acute are those ill-fated beings—I am sure we sympathise deeply with their woes—who having fixed incomes paid in India have to remit regularly a large portion to Europe. It may afford consolation and assuage the grief of some of them to hear, that while the average incomes of most men who are dependent on their own exertions for a living are, owing to the rapid increase in the supply of educated labour and the ever-augmenting pressure of a ceaseless competition, dwindling steadily down, they possess official salaries and prospects covenanted for under happier conditions, and which cannot be altered at any rate during their career. But what I intended praticularly to lead you to was, that with more thorough acquaintance with the effects of a low exchange, comes less danger of any fantastic and hastily conceived proposals being entertained to interfere with the legitimate play of economical laws. This room could not contain all the literature produced to prove that artificial restrictions should be established, but I fancy I correctly interpret the opinion of the Chamber when I say that nothing yet submitted—nothing that has yet happened—has shaken its faith in the wisdom of permitting things to run their natural course. I have touched, gentlemen, on competition. In this connection I would hazard a word or two that may be held to be not very practical. We have had all through the year loud complaints of the dullness of trade, bad markets, and no profits. And yet, looking at the trade and navigation returns for Bombay, we find the imports and exports of merchandise together not much less than in 1884. Cotton, of course, was a failure, and growers, mill-owners, pressers, and all who handled the crop in any of its stages—including the Chamber's measurers, as an examination of our financial statement will show—were losers, for there was only half a crop to handle; but, other produce was plentiful and going forward in larger quantities than in the preceding year, almost counterbalanced the four crores that cotton was short in value. In fact, making allowances for lower prices, the difference disappears; the bulk of general trade in the two years was about the same. How is this? How is it that so large a business yields so poor recompense to those who conduct it? I believe it is chiefly owing to what I would call the blind overkeenness of competition. I have been told by the largest shippers of produce that it is rare for them to receive an offer from home at prices that they can accept without risk, at a price that enables them to accept the offer, and at the same time close off the business by buying produce, arranging freight, and fixing exchange. If they wish to put through business at all, they must speculate on the variations of one or other of those factors. Competition has virtually converted the occupation of the merchant into that of a mitigated speculator. It cannot be denied that this is greatly the effect of flat markets and the dragging nature of business, but only partly, and besides bad habits learned in slow seasons are apt to stick after improvement and activity returns. I firmly believe that if each one of us were—when a transaction is put before us—would take into consideration the time, labour, skill, knowledge and capital to be expended, and would reject it unless it yielded—well I will only suggest some return, no matter how small—without risk, we would soon hear less of that trade I am boring on, know on the visionary and impractical, and yet I venture to offer these remarks in the hope that they may bear fruits in leading the exporters chiefly concerned to co-operate strictly and without formal combination to guide business back to a safer, healthier, and more respectable footing. Firms who do a large business may do less; firms who do a small business more, but the result to all will be better, and worry and discomfort materially lessened. Gentlemen, we have not had many big questions during the last six months. Your committee have not been idle, but on the whole the period has been uneventful. A special sub-committee reported on a Bankruptcy Bill which Lord Dufferin's Government intend shortly to introduce. It has been prepared on the lines of the English Act, and with certain modifications and additions—specially with regard to imprisonment for debt and treaties with native states—will prove of great advantage to the mercantile public. The careful way in which public bodies have been consulted encourages the anticipation that the final measure will secure the approval of the banking and commercial classes. I need not draw your attention to other subjects, as a glance at the report will afford full information; but I would remind you that when the Viceroy passed through Bombay to assume his high office, the Chamber, in its address of welcome, besought him to take steps to put an end to the existing disturbing state of law prevailing in Upper Burmah. Our hearts and consciences were touched and roused by the horrible accounts constantly reaching us of bloodshed, tyranny and misrule. Overtures were put forward by us with the object of including the Chamber to join in a demand for annexation. No notice was accorded them. The commercial relations of the Chamber not being immediately involved, it was obvious that further action was not called for. We felt that the Viceroy in Council, with full facts before him and acting under very trying circumstances and with a deep sense of responsibility, might be relied on to do what was expedient and right. Well, after much forbearance, Lord Dufferin was compelled to order an expedition, and Upper Burmah is now an integral part of the Empire. I am sure, so soon as the inconveniences of the transition stage have passed away—dacoity suppressed and good government established—none will rejoice so greatly in the change as the Burmese themselves. If the real opinion of the people could be ascertained, I do not doubt it would be in unmistakable favour of a transfer from cruelty, oppression and unrest, to the comfort, security and peace bestowed by our rule. Properly administered, the annexed provinces should not fail to show a balance of receipts and expenditure, and great benefits may be expected for the commerce of England and India. New markets will be developed in the districts made known to us by the writings of Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. Hallett for the prohibitionary frontiers and Bombay. China, our great ally of the future who is only to-day emancipating herself from the exclusiveness of centuries, only to-day being brought to recognise the might of influence for good of the iron rail and the locomotive, may simultaneously open up from the east and the south-west her extensive territories and teeming populations to the enterprise, energy, spirit and industry of the sons of the Empire. Physical barriers in the south may obtrude themselves, but trade, if left free and unfettered, has a marvellous way of getting round obstacles and finding roads for itself, and it will be true to its character here as elsewhere. One other subject, and I have done. It is not mentioned in the report. I refer to the income-tax. We are all agreed in disliking direct taxations. It has always been a most unpopular means of raising revenue in this country, but it is almost equally unanimous in rejoicing that the unfair and partial licence-tax which the Chamber has strongly condemned from the first, is to disappear. There may, however, be differences of opinion respecting the advisableness of imposing an income-tax. Some of us perhaps still hanker after a return to import duties of an addition to salt rates. I confess, I share the views of those who object to the salt tax. Being to some extent a question of supply and demand, the tax falls on the consumer—it tells on the masses of the poor. The amount falling on each individual may be infinitesimal, and no complaint may be heard. True, but the principle is wrong, and it behoves those who can make themselves heard to protect the voiceless. As for import duties, the matter is not quite so simple. At the risk of being judged shockingly heterodox I will put my case. India has to exercise a preponderating influence on Manchester, and through Manchester on cotton, then it is possible the tax might fall on the producer of cotton, not the consumer of cloth. If our duties were a 5 per cent. import duty imposed to-morrow on cloth, would prices rise locally five per cent.? That is not borne out by past experience. Prices would be harder, if at all, moved. Buyers would therefore have to reduce their offers to manufacturers in Lancashire; manufacturers might hold out for a time, and then, if other consuming markets did not help them, would be forced to accept the lower offer by buying the raw material cheaper. A fight between supply and demand would ensue. Is the consumer to advance his price of the producer of cotton to take less? Granting, for the sake of argument, that the latter had a preponderating influence, this would end in the producer having to yield, and the tax would fall not on the Indian consumers, not on the Lancashire manufacturers, but on the American producers. Imagine that we had reached a point when the loss to the producer checked cotton production and led to a rise in prices of cotton than the Indian consumer would suffer, and the import duty on cloth would cease to be a tax on the poor. But as we know, we are very far from that point yet. These remarks are merely suggestive. It is by no means certain that India has a preponderating influence on prices in Lancashire, that if so, the argument would only hold good in normal years of average cotton growth and so long as supply is stronger than demand. For myself, whether import duties be considered or not, I would not wish them re-imposed. I would like to see trade in India left as unhampered as possible. There may be other taxes that have something to recommend them. In taxes, as in other things, each man has a hobby, and I would not be trusted out in the next few weeks. But I am firmly persuaded that Government has acted wisely in selecting the income-tax. It is the only path by which numbers who have hitherto escaped unduly rich under the fostering care of the State can be reached at all—men who hitherto have contributed absolutely nothing to the imperial revenues, if the pinch of salt they buy in common with the meanest coolie be left out of account. They will not, I doubt, stop gold importation, gold not being like cotton! Successive duty could be easily out-manœuvred; but with well chosen commissioners and assessors as agents, a great deal of the iniquities, inconveniences and evasions of the income-tax diminish year by year as the machinery for collection is perfected and the tax is familiarised. It was an error absolutely fatal that the tax should have been familiarised and become a custom long ago. If it is found necessary to continue to gather it, each year will show more lucrative returns. It will be the duty of the incoming committee to examine details of the tax as passed in the Bill, and we have the assurance of Sir A. Colvin that any suggestions made will be patiently heard. We have not much time to lose, but to-day we telegraphed to Government that the Bombay Chamber has also begged for time. The committee might point out that inamdars on this side and zemindars in Bengal, large landowners who pay no rent, and who gain largely by the fall in exchange, should be exempted from the tax. And how about native princes and chiefs? They are protected by treaties, and treaties ought to be respected. But the Empire is one and indivisible, and they above all might well be expected to come forward and pay something to the general expenses of the State. They are guarded by our armies, enriched by our railways, educated by our schools and colleges, and they suffer from the losses by exchange. It is high time that they were led to see how just and right and reasonable it is that their large surplus revenues should contribute a percentage in return for many unspeakable benefits. The chairman concluding by proposing—"That the report of the Committee, which has been circulated, be received with thanks and printed for general information, together with documents therein referred to; and that the members of the retiring committee do receive the thanks of the Chamber for their attention to its interest during the year of office now closed; further that in rule the word "January" shall be substituted for December to admit of the annual report being prepared to 31st December of each year.

Mr. Macaulay, in seconding the motion, said; I have not had time to make myself fully acquainted with the report which only came into my possession yesterday; but a partial perusal shows that a considerable amount of good work has been done by the retiring committee and you, Mr. Chairman, they are entitled to our thanks for all you have done. It is as you remark a matter of congratulation to the Chamber that the fight which we have so long waged for making a more direct line of railway to Cawnpore, is about to be commenced at last. Another matter for congratulation is that the present Secretary of State has seen fit to agree to provide the means for making a new dock. If Lord Kimberley had remained in power we should now probably be mourning the suspension of the works at a loss of a great many lakhs of rupees and the hindrance of interference with the developement of trade which is now so rapidly going on. I am sorry that I cannot agree with the chairman's remarks about the income-tax. It is probably in one respect better than the licence-tax which now exists; but only in one respect, inasmuch as it does not exempt the salaries of Government officials and the professional classes; but I think that both sources of income are not desirable in a country like India. I think, notwithstanding the opinions which have been pronounced by eminent members of the Government of India in Council the other day, to the effect that direct taxation was necessarily brought about by changes which had been effected in former years—I think that indirect taxation is much more suitable for India; and that direct taxes ought only to be levied in case of extreme emergency. Happily for us this condition of affairs does not now exist. Although there is no doubt that there will be a deficit in the coming year, still that could be met without resorting to an income-tax. Among other sources which have been suggested, a writer in a local paper has suggested a tobacco-tax. I have not got the figures to enable me to judge how much could be derived from such a tax, but it is one that is in force in almost every other country, and, being a luxury I think it is an article that can very reasonably be taxed and that a very considerable revenue would be derived from such an excise duty, and by an import duty as well. My own opinion is that the simplest method of recouping the Government's exhausted treasury would be to re-impose the import duty on the finer kinds of yarn and cloth, which were wantonly removed some years ago. We have had experience of these duties, and we know that they were not felt as a burden, and were not removed at the instance of any demand either from the consumer or from the mercantile community; but, on the other hand, the income-tax was felt to be an annoying one and have ones one's income pried into and it was highly condemned. The import duty would not affect the poorer class, but those who were well able to bear it, while the apparel worn by the poorer class would still continue to be imported free, or manufactured locally, free of duty. No objection could be therefore taken on the ground that the import duties would come out of the pockets of the poor, and that the rich would escape. By this means the inhabitants of the native States would also be got at. As the chairman very properly remarked they did not now contribute anything towards the expenses of the Government of India, although they derived great and incalculable benefits from it. They could not be got at by the income-tax, but by the re-imposition of the import duties they could be made to bear a small proportion of the revenue raising. There is only one other thing I would wish to bring to the notice of the new committee. I would venture suggest the desirability of a memorial being sent to Government regarding the late decision of the High Court. The conditions which exist now remind one of the old days of the complainists against the notorious Courts of Chancery, when a person, having once got in, was never quite sure whether it would be one, two, or an indefinite number of years before he got a decision; and persons were obliged to compromise claims which they knew to be iniquitous rather than run the risk of the law's delays. This question closely affected the mercantile community; and I think it is one that I do right in suggesting should be brought before the notice of Government. I believe that the present state of things is caused chiefly through there not being a sufficient number of judges, and although Government are perhaps indisposed to incur the expense of appointing an additional judge, it has impressed itself on every one connected with the court that such an appointment is necessary. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. G. Cotton said he could not allow that opportunity to pass without saying a few words with reference to the latter part of the chairman's speech upon the income-tax. He regretted he could not agree with the chairman's views on the subject because, in the first place, he did not think the incidence of the tax was quite so fair or just as it appeared at first sight. He believed that it would fall much harder for a man earning a monthly income of Rs. 500 to pay 2 per cent. to the Government than it would be for one with an income of Rs. 2,000 per month to pay 4½ per cent. He was further of opinion that the inquisitorial nature of the tax was highly objectionable. Merchants did not like to tell anyone what their profits or losses had been. Again, this was a very expensive tax to collect, and seeing that there were other much easier modes of obtaining what the Government of India required, the people might very well raise their voice against the proposed tax. 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Lord Dufferin in advocating the income-tax, pointed out that none of those he saw around him paid anything to the State. He (Mr. Cotton) however, believed that rich Parsees who dressed their ladies in silks, paid a considerable sum in the shape of the import duties to the State. He was glad that the chairman had pointed out that the import duty was not paid by the consumer of the goods imported but that it fell on the producer. He seemed to him rather contradictory to argue that an import duty of 5 per cent. on goods could be taken as a hardship, when those goods varied owing to a small or large supply in Europe, from 15 to 5 per cent. in value. Then again, the railroads constructed by the Government of India at such a large expenditure of money reduced the cost of carrying those goods to the consumer by something like 15 or 20 per cent. They should all therefore endorse the remarks made by the chairman at the commencement of his speech that they had to be grateful for having a Government with a strong and firm policy for the defence of the Empire. He (Mr. Cotton) thought that when them would willingly contribute their share, or double their share, if necessary, for this purpose; but it was the mode of raising the revenue which was the most objectionable. He (Mr. Cotton) preferred to income-tax, rather than reimpose the import duties, it was because the renewal of these duties might be so very objectionable to Lancashire. But he thought that this city and Lancashire must have plainly seen that the duties which they had objected to were not at all of a protective nature. By re-imposing the import duties, they could get not only all that was required, but a little over. (Applause.)

Mr. Vizbukandas Atmaram remarked that they were willing to meet Government in cases of necessity; and although the income-tax was an improvement on the license-tax, he did not think it was yet called for. They should first reduce their military expenditure and reimpose the import duty.

The Chairman said that he had listened with great interest and attention to the able remarks of Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Cotton's eloquence as well

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Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
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Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals,
Superintendent London Medical Mission.
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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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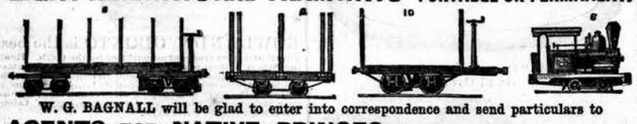

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